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# CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

U.S. Decides To Answer USSR Space Talks Call AA 1
U.S. Stand on Vienna Talks Still Unclear [Fesunenko] AA 1
Fesunenko Scores Shultz Statement on Arms Talks AA 2
Chervov: Space Talks Proposal Clearly Defined AA 3
Velikhov, Kokoshin Call U.S. Stand Negative AA 3
[MOSCOW NEWS 22 Jul]
Falin Criticizes U.S. Stockholm CDE Posture AA 6
[IZVESTIYA 20 Jul]
Kobysh Writes on 9th Anniversary of CSCE AA 9
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 25 Jul]
Perugia Forum Assessed; Demonstrations Viewed AA 10

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Fate of Hitler's Army Seen as Warning to U.S. CC 1
[Belan in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Jul]
NATO Countries Violate Peace Champions' Rights [Kulik] CC 3
UN Shipping Registration Conference Ends CC 4
Shalayev Receives WFTU's Zakariya in Moscow CC 4
[TRUD 21 Jul]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan 24 Jul News Conference Remarks Hit A 1
Election Demagoguery A 1
Deliberate Deception [Grigoryev in PRAVDA 24 Jul] A 1
Reagan Threatens Nicaragua A 2
Gross Fabrications on Nicaragua [Ponomarev] A 3
Kirkpatrick Remarks on Terrorism Assailed [Matyash] A 4
House Committee Report on U.S. Forces Ridiculed A 5
[Malyshev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Jul]
Debate on Readiness Hit A 6
Bush Interviewed on Soviet-U.S. Relations A 6

CHINA

PRC Allegedly Supplies Arms to Afghan Bandits [Mulatov] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Reportage on Visit by DPRK Youth Delegation C 1
Activities in Moscow [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 21 Jul] C 1
Visits Ukraine, Belorussia C 1
Meeting With Rusakov C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Ex-Serviceman Tells of Experiences in DRA D 1
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 29 Jun]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV Commission Denounces PRC 'Provocations' E 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Jul]
IZVESTIYA on PRK's Development, Peace Efforts E 1
[Ganshin, 25 Jul]
PRK's Bou Thang on Defeat of Khmer Rouge Push E 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Jul]
ASEAN Offer to Kampuchea Constitutes Intervention [Lidin] E 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Further on Poland's 40th Anniversary Celebration F 1
Ustinov Greets Siwicki [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Jul] F 1
Poland's Messner Marks Jubilee F 1
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 24 Jul]
Milewski Writes in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA [22 Jul] F 3
Savitskiy Meets Polish Veterans [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Jul] F 4
USSR Sailors in Gdynia Greeted F 4
[Nikitin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Jul]
Ships End Visit [Nikitin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Jul] F 5
Jaruzelski Receives Komsomol's Mishin in Warsaw F 5
[PRAVDA 24 Jul]
Polish, Soviet Writers Union Officials Meet F 6
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 25 Jul]
Makeyev on Anniversary of USSR-Bulgarian Relations F 6
PRAVDA Notes Thanks to Chernenko From GDR's Stoph [25 Jul] F 7

WESTERN EUROPE

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Hits Woerner U.S. Visit Results G 1
[Ponomarev, 22 Jul]
FRG Seen Using Bank Credit To Pressure GDR G 3
[PRAVDA 21 Jul]
Mnatsakanov on FRG Desire for Reunification G 3
Kharlanov Assesses WEU Reactivation G 4
[PRAVDA 23 Jul]
PRAVDA Commentary on EEC Problems Cited G 7
[Potapov, 25 Jul]
U.S. Wants to Smuggle Strategic Weapons Into Europe G 8
Greek Parliamentary Delegation Visits Volgograd G 9

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Israeli Elections 'Have Not Changed Anything' H 1
Soviet, Iraqi Leaders Show Desire for Relations H 2
Lebanese Reaction to Israeli Liaison Office Cited H 2
[Glukhov in PRAVDA 22 Jul]
Lebanon's Birri Condemns Israeli Expansionism H 3
Glukhov Views Syrian Economy, Ties With USSR H 4
[PRAVDA 21 Jul]

PRAVDA Notes Iran's Mistreatment of Tudeh Leader [24 Jul] H 6
FRG's Genscher Seeks Improved Ties With Iran H 6
[PRAVDA 22 Jul]
Iran Urged To Pursue Independent Policy [Lebedeva] H 6
Moscow Meeting Marks Egypt's 1952 Uprising H 7
Vorozheykin Returns From Moroccan Congress H 9
[PRAVDA 21 Jul]
U.S. Exercises Called Step Toward Intervention H 9

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Ustinov, Others Meet With Guinea Defense Minister J 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Jul]
Angolan Delegation To Discuss Media Cooperation J 1
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 30 Jun]
Madagascar Party Delegation Concludes Visit J 1
[PRAVDA 21 Jul]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Government Message to Castro on National Day K 1
[PRAVDA 26 Jul]
Vorotnikov Receives Cuban News Agency Official K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on Enhancing Trade Union Role [24 Jul] R 1
Local Party Aide Hits Management Training Courses R 3
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 21 Jul]
Leningrad Obkom Plenum Debates Komsomol Tasks R 4
[Gerasimov in PRAVDA 22 Jul]
Yugoslav Report on USSR Leadership, Molotov R 6
[Slivnik in DELO 21 Jul]
Arkhipov Attends Metallurgy Conference R 8
[Buzuluk in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 24 Jul]
Bodyul Attends Trade Workers Day Meeting R 8
[PRAVDA 22 Jul]
Kunayev Speaks at Oblast Party Meeting R 8
Dinkov, Kovalenko Visit Azerbaijan in June R 9
[BAKINSKIY ROBOCHIY 23 Jun]
CPSU's Rostov Oblast First Secretary Retires R 10
TRUD Obituary of Labor Committee Official [21 Jul] R 10
Leaders Sign Actress' Obituary in IZVESTIYA [24 Jul] R 10
Hurricane Causes Damage in Volyn Region R 10
Political Bias Colors West's View of USSR Poets R 11
[Chagin in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 25 Jul]
Newspaper Facsimile Transmission for Orenburg R 12
[Gamov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 25 Jul]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA Report on Half-Year Economic Performance S 1
[PRAVDA 22 Jul]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mid-July Weather, Crop Situation Reported T 1
[Grishina in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 24 Jul]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Savitskaya First Woman To Walk in Space U 1
Oceanography Expedition Sails to Mediterranean U 2
[Androshin in PRAVDA 18 Jul]
Icebreaker Ferries Scientists to Arctic Station U 2
[PRAVDA 20 Jul]
Marine Research Expedition Returns to Kaliningrad U 2
[Alekseyev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 21 Jul]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Shevardnadze Addresses Tbilisi DOSAAF Conference V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Jul]
AFP: Production of Nuclear Carrier Accelerated V 1

U.S. DECIDES TO ANSWER USSR SPACE TALKS CALL

LD252137 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Another news conference has been held at the U.S. State Department. It was almost completely devoted to the USSR's proposal on the holding of Soviet-U.S. talks on preventing the militarization of space. Hughes, the State Department representative, declared that the United States has decided to answer the Soviet Union's proposal through diplomatic channels. He refused to disclose the nature of the U.S. message to the journalists present and did all he could to avoid answering repeated questioning as to whether the U.S. Administration is prepared to agree to a moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weapons, as proposed by the USSR. He declared that the United States considers itself free to raise various questions during the talks in Vienna.

In its coverage of the situation developing over the Soviet proposals on preventing the militarization the U.S. press is stressing that the U.S. Administration is striving to show that it supposedly occupies a flexible position as regards talks. But this flexibility conceals an intention to evade the specific proposal of the USSR and to change the subject of the talks in Vienna.

U.S. STAND ON VIENNA TALKS STILL UNCLEAR

LD252257 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 25 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] I should like to recall that the world press continues to discuss and comment on the proposal made by the Soviet Union to the United States to start talks on the prevention of the militarization of space. Our proposals -- specific, clear, and well-defined -- were presented to the American side a long time ago. It was also proposed that a joint Soviet-American statement be published, in which the two countries, the USSR and United States, declare their agreement to embark on talks aimed at drawing up an agreement on preventing the militarization of space, including a full mutual renunciation of antisatellite systems, and also agreement on the imposition of a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of space armaments.

But, as is being noted by a large number of political observers in the leading foreign newspapers, the American side is continuing its attempts to evade a direct reply as to whether it is prepared to discuss these issues. Washington does not accept our proposal for a joint statement, and it does not propose its own version of such a document: In a word, it is dodging a direct and honest reply on the subject of the talks.

This is shown in particular, by the latest press conference at the State Department, whose spokesman, Hughes, declared that the United States had decided to give the Soviet Union a reply to its proposal through diplomatic channels. Hughes refused to tell the assembled journalists what the gist of the American message was, and did his utmost to evade a reply to the question repeatedly put to him as to whether the U.S. Administration is prepared to agree to the moratorium on the testing and deployment of space armaments proposed by the Soviet Union. When the reporters pressed Hughes to explain even in general terms the U.S. Administration's approach to this problem, Hughes declared that the United States feels free to raise all sorts of different issues during the talks in Vienna.

It was clear from the subsequent statements of the official State Department spokesman, as the American press notes, that the White House is continuing its verbal maneuvering around the Soviet proposal for talks, without essentially abandoning its former negative position.

In a word, it is not at all clear from what official representatives of the U.S. Administration are saying today what exactly they intend to discuss in Vienna, and whether they intend to discuss anything there at all.

FESUNENKO SCORES SHULTZ STATEMENT ON ARMS TALKS

LD252007 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Jul 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] As the U.S. elections approach, increasingly often the speeches, statements, and press conferences of leading Washington figures are brightly bedecked with peacemaking demagoguery and rhetoric. Answering a question from an NBC television company correspondent, for example, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said that the United States is striving to resume the talks on arms reduction, but this is allegedly being prevented by the Soviet Union, which is supposedly submitting preconditions for a return to the negotiating table.

What can one say about this? Only one thing. The secretary of state is obviously not in possession of the facts. He pretends not to understand the simple truth: The Geneva talks, which were aimed at significant reduction of nuclear weapons, were broken off as a result of the deployment of new American first-strike missiles in West Europe. The responsibility for this is borne both by the United States and by those NATO allies that opened up the road to the European Continent for the American Pershings and cruise missiles against the will of their peoples.

Now, when as a result of the deployment in West Europe of new American missiles the situation on the Continent of Europe and in the world has been seriously exacerbated, Washington has suddenly decided to dress itself hastily in a peacemaker's toga, pharisaically proposing to the Soviet Union that talks be held under conditions of continuing deployment of American Pershings and cruise missiles, when West Europe is being turned into a bridgehead for making a nuclear first strike against the Soviet Union and other socialist states participating in the Warsaw Pact.

This is precisely the essence of the game being played by the leading figure of the present administration. As for their calls for serious and intensive dialogue, as for the statements about U.S. readiness to cover its half of the way in the search for mutually acceptable agreements, this is nothing but demagoguery, which Washington is using to try to deceive the public.

Well, and what is the attitude of our country toward talks on this topic? As has been repeatedly stated by the Soviet leadership, we are ready to resume them at any time, but for this we need not demagogic maneuvering but the elimination of those obstacles that the United States itself erected on the path to talks by the deployment of its missiles in Europe.

CHERVOV: SPACE TALKS PROPOSAL CLEARLY DEFINED

LD252015 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The world public is paying great attention to the Soviet initiatives on preventing the militarization of space. The foreign press is extensively commenting on the USSR's proposal to the United States that a joint statement be published on the readiness of both countries to commence talks on preventing the militarization of space. Newspapers are noting that the USSR's clear and specific position on this question is a contribution to improving the international situation. Colonel General Chervov, head of a directorate of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, speaks about this:

[Begin Chervov videorecording] I would first like to stress the essence of the Soviet approach to the space problem. The Soviet Union is proposing a radical solution of the space problem to the United States. It is proposing that an entire class of offensive space weapons, including antisatellite and antimissile systems based in space and also all systems based on earth, in the air, and at sea which are capable of hitting targets in space be banned and eliminated. What is the meaning of our proposal? The main meaning of it is that the use of force in space, and from space against targets on earth, and from earth against targets in space, should be outlawed forever. What is not clear in our proposal? It deals with space; it deals with the banning of offensive space armaments.

To make the subject of the possible negotiations clear, the Soviet side officially proposed the other day that a joint Soviet-U.S. statement be published, clearly stating that the USSR and the United States agree to commence talks on preventing the militarization of space, including a full mutual renunciation of antisatellite systems, and agree to establish from the date of the beginning of the negotiations a mutual moratorium on testing and deployment of space weapons. In short, the question has now been clearly defined -- yes or no? [end videorecording]

VELIKHOV, KOKOSHIN CALL U.S. STAND NEGATIVE

PM251033 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 22 Jul 84 p 5

[Academy of Sciences Vice President Yevgeniy Velikhov and United States of America Canada Institute Deputy Director Andrey Kokoshin article: "Stop at the Space Threshold"]

[Text] As we can see from the contacts between members of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defence of Peace, Against the Nuclear Threat, and our colleagues and public figures and politicians abroad, many of them fully realize the tremendous threat to the strategic stability and international security posed by American plans to orbit attack weapons in space. The world public, including scientists, regard with keen attention, in particular, the problem of the latest antisatellite weapons. The testing of components of these weapons was started by the USA in January 1984.

This very strong anxiety about the extremely negative consequences of developing and deploying a new generation of antisatellite weapons was clearly shown at the recent conference of Soviet and US scientists held near Washington, USA.

The Soviet delegates at the conference, backed up by the results of special research carried out by our Committee, noted that if the USA develops and deploys the latest antisatellite weapons, this would sharply increase the threat of war.

The antisatellite weapons are intended to deprive some state or other, in the shortest possible time, of its "eyes and ears," i.e., the satellites which at present act as such for many countries, and their use could force a state to make vital decisions in conditions of certain isolation from the rest of the world.

Developing and deploying antisatellite weapons will have a very adverse effect on the prospects for reaching accord on limiting and reducing nuclear arms and on the prospects for verifying these agreements. It is obvious that the refusal by the Reagan administration to comply with the USSR's proposal on imposing a mutual ban on antisatellite weapons gives every reason for assuming that the US leadership, in launching the arms race in this field, is acting in such a way so as to render the national technical means of other states less reliable and more vulnerable. In this way, the present US Administration is proving once again that, in site of all its peaceful statements, it does not intend to deal seriously and reliably with the problems of limiting and reducing nuclear arms.

Deploying antisatellite weapons jeopardizes not only the low-orbit satellites which are included in the national technical verification means. The logics of technical progress is such that, once developed, this type of weapon can very soon fill in the entire spectrum of its assumed use -- the ability of this weapon to destroy a satellite in all orbits leads to the emergence of new "scenarios" of using it in very diverse situations, at different states of a war.

In cases when antisatellite weapons are used the attacked countries cannot regard this act of aggression in isolation from a subsequent massive use of different nuclear weapons. An attempt made to incapacitate other countries' satellites or even an attempt to blind them for a moment may very well be regarded by the other side as the first step in unleashing an all-out nuclear war.

There is no doubt that even a single attack on a satellite could lead to the gravest of consequences. More than that, an accidental malfunction of a satellite in a system (granted the sides have antisatellite systems capable of hitting corresponding satellites in corresponding orbits) could be the cause of a very grave conflict.

One of the main arguments used by the US advocates of developing antisatellite weapons is that the USSR, allegedly, was the first to develop such systems at an accelerated rate. However, numerous facts tell us a different story. The USA started to develop antisatellite weapons in the late 1950s. Early in 1963 President Kennedy approved the plan for developing an "active antisatellite capability." In between 1963 and 1966 the US administration deployed, under programme 505, several Nike Zeus missiles, capable of shooting down satellites at altitudes up to several hundreds of kilometres. In 1964 President Johnson announced that the USA had another operating antisatellite system deployed on the Johnson Atoll in the Pacific. This was the USAF system, using the Thor missile, developed under the 437 programme. The system had an even longer range. We know that it had been tested at least 16 times and that it was kept in a state of 5-min alert until 1975.

Data is also available on at least another two US systems of that period. In April 1959, USAF started testing the antisatellite Bold Orion missiles, which were launched from the B-47 bomber. In 1962 the US Navy made two similar launches from an F-4 fighter.

The arguments in favour of developing antisatellite weapons in the USA are becoming even less convincing if we take into account the active Soviet stand which is aimed at radically solving problems of antisatellite weapons.

In August 1983 the USSR unilaterally took on the obligation not to orbit first any kind of antisatellite weapons in space, i.e., imposed a unilateral moratorium for the time until all the other states, the USA included, restrain from putting into space any kind of antisatellite weapon. The USSR consistently advocates the banning of the development of new antisatellite systems and the liquidation of those that the sides already have.

The opponents of banning and liquidating antisatellite weapons in the USA usually report to the argument that carrying out such an agreement would, allegedly, "not be possible to verify". This argument, in particular, is the main "substantiation" for the Reagan administration's refusal to start talks on banning antisatellite weapons in the special Report to Congress on US Policy on ASAT Arms Control, of March 31, 1984.

We must stress that control over carrying out agreements is no less important for the USSR, and in some cases more important, than it is for the USA. However, Soviet experts, the same as many Western, including US, experts are convinced that such an agreement could be controlled by various means and methods of verification which are being improved all the time. It is clear, in particular, that testing antisatellite weapons, especially the series of tests in which the space target is hit, is easily verified and controlled by national technical means of control which the sides have at their disposal.

This makes it possible to draw the direct conclusion on the possibility of reliable control over the moratorium on testing antisatellite weapons proposed by the USSR. And an effective verification of the fulfillment of the moratorium on orbital antisatellite weapons by the sides could be secured by the means for monitoring space vehicles that the USSR and USA have at their disposal. As for the antisatellite systems of pre-orbital operation, other radio and electronic means of the USA and the USSR on land, in the World Ocean and outer space could be used, besides the means of control mentioned above. The Soviet side proposes that exchange of information and consultations could be held in unclear situations. In case the need arises other adequate means of verification could be found.

Konstantin Chernenko said in his answers to J. Kingsbury-Smith, a US journalist, that, granted a real interest in finding effective solutions of the given problem, any relevant question, including the questions of verification, could be successfully settled in the course of talks proposed by the USSR, both on antisatellite weapons and also, in general, on averting the militarization of outer space.

After the US ASAT antisatellite system is tested and deployed it will be extremely hard to control the scale and rates of development of antisatellite weapons, taking into account the methods of basing them, and the mobility and potential simplicity of re-equipping the hundreds of F-15 planes already used by the USAF into carriers of the new antisatellite weapons.

The complexity of verification serves as further convincing proof in favour of the fact that antisatellite weapons must not be developed at all, even on the most limited scale and in modifications, and that it is necessary to reach accord on banning and liquidating antisatellite weapons before they are tested and deployed.

Important Soviet-US talks on antisatellite weapons started in the late 1970s. They were involved, to a greater degree, in the talks on limiting strategic arms, but then the USA severed these talks for an indefinite period and they have not been resumed since. The Reagan administration went out of its way to make people in the USA completely forget these talks and that the development of the US antisatellite weapons be accelerated.

The advocates of developing anti-satellite weapons in the USA must realize completely the entire groundlessness and shortsightedness of hopes to obtain any -- military or political -- superiority over the USSR by developing ASAT or any other antiballistic systems. The USSR has a tremendous scientific, technical and economic capability and, if need be, is capable of providing a befitting reply to any US challenge in this field. Many US scientists and politicians, including some who are quite inimical to the USSR, realize this only too well. They realize that the USA cannot achieve military superiority over the USSR and that the way chosen by the Reagan administration can only aggravate the threat of a nuclear war even more. The USA would also perish in this war. More politicians and experts in the USA realize that the desire to launch the arms race in space is the result of narrow selfish interests of a group of aerospace corporations and politicians related to this group, and that it is in complete contradiction to strengthening stability and international security.

The problem of averting the deployment of nuclear weapons in outer space calls for an exceptionally responsible approach. The Soviet leadership is consistently working to avert a new, qualitatively more dangerous round of the arms race in this field. The moratorium announced by the USSR continues to operate. However, no matter how beneficial it is, the moratorium can only be regarded as the first step towards a complete banning of antisatellite weapons, including the liquidation of the already existing systems. Therefore, the USSR proposes to the USA to immediately start official talks in Vienna to reach an agreement. The Statement made by the Soviet government on June 29, 1984, contains far-ranging proposals on banning and liquidating a whole class of arms, including the antisatellite systems in the given field. The Soviet leadership proposed to the USA to start Soviet-US talks, on the level of specially set-up delegations, to settle the question of banning and liquidating antisatellite and antimissile systems based in space, and also any land-, sea- or sea-based weapons intended for hitting space vehicles. Such a comprehensive, scientific approach to this problem would be a great help for the successful settlement of the question of control over the fulfillment of the sides' obligations.

The fulfillment of the Soviet approach will lead to the blocking of all the possible trends in developing space weapons which could cause in the future the unexpected upsetting of the strategic stability.

Instead of an answer, the present US administration is taking a negative stance. It started putting forward preliminary conditions, linking the talks on averting the deployment of the above-mentioned weapons in space with the discussion of questions on strategic and European nuclear arms. This stand, taken by the US, clearly shows that it is striving to dodge practical and purposeful talks on space arms.

Judging by the comments coming to our committee, the USSR's approach has met with understanding and complete support by many Western public organizations, politicians and scientists who are waging a struggle for peace, against a nuclear catastrophe. This is quite understandable because the Soviet policy of guaranteeing security is built with account taken of interests common to all mankind and is directed at guaranteeing equal security for all.

FALIN CRITICIZES U.S. STOCKHOLM CDE POSTURE

PM260925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "When Learning Is Darkness"]

[Text] The Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is in recess.

The delegates have dispersed to their national capitals to relax and ponder after failing to reach agreement on even the organizational structure of further talks. Is that accidental or inevitable? The question is not at all academic. And the question certainly does not turn on a matter of procedure, as the Americans would like to make out. The stumbling block lies at the heart of the matter.

The United States has not abandoned its intention of reducing the problem of confidence and security to one of details and of curtailing the conference's mandate, so that it never gets around to concerning itself with the causes of tension. Let us just highlight the consequences -- albeit not all of them, as we will see later.

Why has Washington needed to emasculate the Stockholm meeting? First, it is extremely necessary to show that the Reagan administration's policy, with its massive arms race and its squandering of the legacy of detente, is not at variance with European peace. Second, it is necessary to convince the public that talk about confidence can "coexist" with the siting of American first-strike Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe. Third, how could it pass up the opportunity of presenting itself as the kind of "wide-open" society ready for the sake of mutual understanding to turn itself inside out, cf only the other "completely closed" society will embrace -- if possible, without discussion -- the "whole spectrum of arms control in a way that has not happened before."

According to the American version, the root of all evil lies not in the quantity or the specific nature of the weapons but in the conception of their use and the degree of "transparency" of the sides' military activity. "The direct threat of a miscalculation or surprise attack," J. Goodby, American delegation leader in Stockholm, pontificates, "is chiefly based on the fact that, when major troop contingents are brought out of garrisons or barracks or redeployed in positions reminiscent of wartime positions, such actions begin to cause doubts, questions, and alarm." "It is not difficult to imagine," he says, conveying "the sense of the NATO countries' position," "that this could lead to a sudden attack or undoubtedly some misunderstanding which, in the final analysis, could be equally dangerous."

Let us take the aforementioned account. Let us assume that Goodby has drawn a realistic picture of the way things are. If that is the case, why then are the United States and its allies opposed to limiting the scale of military exercises? Why are they against control measures covering the "autonomous" action of the U.S. Air Force and Navy? Why is Washington opposed to control measures applying to troop transfers? Or is there a way of transferring them without removing them from their barracks? More than a dozen such "why's" can be assembled. And they have all gone unanswered, since evasive answers do not enter the reckoning. Judge for yourself: It is impossible to limit the scale of exercises, the Western spokesmen object, since that "will complicate training." It will probably not simplify it, but after all it is the same for both sides. But no, that does not suit NATO. Notification about maritime actions is conceivable, we are told, only in cases where there is a "functional link" between exercises and actions by armed forces on land and corresponding actions by naval forces. Espousing more than this would mean the United States' "finding itself in a difficult position." The Warsaw Pact countries are able to bear such costs, whereas for the "open" NATO community such openness is bad news. And so forth.

"Practicality" quickly runs out whenever the principle of mutuality appears on the arena. "Transparency" turns out to be related to the narrow, selfish intelligence needs of the West. It transpires that discussion about "specific proposals" serving allegedly to "prevent the danger of a miscalculation" is a blind.

Nevertheless, NATO's specificity is being pushed as more promising than the counter-vailing, allegedly too "general" proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries. But just a moment: What could be more practical or specific than ridding Europe of chemical weapons or creating a nuclear-free zone on the European Continent? What is abstract about an undertaking by nuclear powers not to be the first to use nuclear weapons? It is rejected -- and they do not conceal this -- not because of its "vagueness" but because of its incompatibility with NATO doctrines. What is there unclear or general in the proposal to conclude a treaty on the non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace, which would exclude the first use of either conventional or nuclear weapons against one another? Obviously the need to devise objections to the idea of such a treaty and the public's negative reaction to them have forced Washington recently to hint at the possibility of "discussing the question of nonaggression as soon as it (the other side) begins to agree to spacific and binding practical measures." The NATO option is: Accept my demands, and then I may continue to refrain from attacking you.

To complete the picture I would point out that the Soviet Union is not against "specific and binding practical measures." It is in favor of formulating confidence measures which are considerable both in nature and scope, including those concerning prior notification about major troop movements and transfers and major exercises by ground, air, and naval forces, as well as limiting the scale of the exercises themselves. The Soviet proposals envisage developing the practice of inviting observers to military exercises and providing confidence and security-building measures with adequate forms of verification. However, the West requires selective control and selective confidence measures. Selective insofar as they are designed for the spheres and kinds of military activity where the NATO bloc plans to derive unbalanced advantages for itself.

What is considered unexpected in politics and military matters by one person is considered treachery and perfidy by another. I will not cite National Security Council Memorandum 68 or other U.S. Government documents instructing that preparation for nuclear aggression against the socialist countries be passed off as "fundamentally defensive acts" until we (the United States) reach a certain level of potential of our own." I cannot, however, overlook J. Goodby's efforts to convince all the Stockholm conference participants that a "surprise attack is unlikely and is not being planned."

The Soviet proposal about limiting the scale of military exercises has not been plucked out of the air. The exercises held in the West are assuming an increasingly challenging character each year. Various models of all-out and "limited" war involving the use of nuclear and chemical weapons against the Warsaw Pact countries are openly rehearsed during them. Major mobilized deployments and transfers of troops are planned and practiced. In many cases it is impossible to tell the difference between maneuvers by U.S. and NATO armed forces, especially during their initial state, and the start of real aggression.

If no surprise attack is being planned that is undoubtedly fine, and we can live more tranquilly. But is it really not being planned by the NATO bloc?

We have heard J. Goodby's opinion. Let us now look at the secret NATO "standing instructions for troops of the northern group of armies in time of combat operations" (No 63681/ORG and TRG/NS316/70). Part 3, Section 6, Paragraph 4: "Preparatory Deployment." By this is meant the "concealed redeployment of small subunits during a period of enhanced combat readiness or even before the start of that period from places of peacetime deployment to areas of military installations UNDER THE GUISE OF HOLDING EXERCISES [published in boldface] with the aim of preparing to implement rapid and unimpeded deployment of further forces belonging to the northern group of armies."

"Deployment for the Purpose of Providing Cover" (Paragraph 5) must be carried out in similar fashion. And in Section 1, Part 6, "Coordination of Fire Support," one can read: "Any corps must use its artillery to inflict nuclear strikes irrespective of whose reserve troops are carrying out offensive actions." (Paragraph 1, Item G)

And despite the existence of such instructions, they are trying to persuade us that what is important for the security of Europe is the "possibility of guessing the direction of events" and that a few more telephones and observers at maneuvers will make for a stable peace!

It cannot be ruled out that the American delegation in Stockholm is not, as the saying goes, fully au courant. It is quite likely that it has been left in the dark regarding NATO exercises and the whole of the West's military activity so that it can defend untruth with greater assurance. It remains to be hoped that Mr Goodby will not succumb to the temptation to question the authenticity of the standing document cited or have the impertinence to suggest that the northern group of armies is the exception to the rule. The same method is practiced in all NATO groupings -- a method transferred to the bloc itself from U.S. Armed Forces' instruction manuals. Unpredictability is an integral part of American strategy and tactics for launching wars. Wars great and small. Wars that are real and specific, unlike its talk about peace, which is bombastic and empty.

KOBYSH WRITES ON 9TH ANNIVERSARY OF CSCE

PM251400 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Jul 84 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Nine Years Later"]

[Text] A moment when an aggressive U.S. line aimed at establishing world domination and primarily at attaining military superiority over the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries has clearly emerged and when Washington has undertaken an insane arms race and is implementing a policy of military adventures may appear unsuitable for a jubilee glorifying detente and peaceful cooperation between peoples. Nonetheless, the forthcoming 9th anniversary of the historic day when the heads of state and government of 33 European countries and the United States and Canada signed the Final Act which crowned the CSCE remains a most important milestone along mankind's path to a better, improved world.

The Helsinki Final Act was, in the full sense of the word, achieved through the peoples' suffering. Its 10 principles were perceived as norms for the international communal life of the peoples in the late 20th century and on the threshold of the 21st century. But these norms were elaborated by many generations of people. They opened up new opportunities for solving the main task of our times -- eliminating the threat of nuclear war and consolidating peace and the peoples' security. Europe, which had been the arena of bloody battles over the centuries and had lived through two terrible world wars, solemnly proclaimed clearly formulated principles of relations between states with different socioeconomic systems. The results of the conference in the Finnish capital brought a package of accords reached on the basis of consideration of the opinions and interests of all and via general consensus. There were neither victors nor vanquished, neither winners nor losers in Helsinki. Everyone gained. The conference was a victory for reason and justice.

Now, in the light of the present situation, some people may object: Surely all this sounds somewhat romantic, if not naive?

No. In signing the Helsinki Act, the Soviet Union's representatives were fully aware that a by-no-means-easy struggle would have to be waged for the principles proclaimed in it. To confirm this, I will quote from the statement by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers published immediately after the conclusion of the CSCE: "International detente is increasingly being given concrete expression," it said. "The materialization of detente is the crux of everything that must be done in order to make peace in Europe truly lasting and stable. It is, of course, very important to proclaim the correct and fair principles of relations between states. But it is no less important to root these principles in present-day international relations, put them into practice, and make them a law of international life which no one is allowed to break." As we can see, even then we were looking at things with complete sobriety.

Everything that the Europeans, and together with them the rest of mankind, gained in Helsinki is now undergoing a serious test of strength. Imperialism has rushed down the road of dangerous advantures, Washington has gone too far. It is no longer enough for it that the earth has been transformed into a storehouse of deadly weapons which, given a certain combination of circumstances, may destroy everything living and life itself. In pursuit of the same old military superiority over the Soviet Union and in an attempt to keep us earthlings in its sights from outer space and to impose its diktat, the U.S. Administration has launched preparations for "star wars." A fundamentally new round of the arms race, fraught with special dangers, is being planned. Apart from anything else, it is ruinously expensive: The U.S. press has reported that a total of $500 billion will be appropriated for these plans. A monstrous sum which -- to call a spade a spade! -- speaks of monstrous plans. The U.S. authorities, while pretending to agree to the Soviet Union's proposal to start talks to prevent the militarization of outer space (the elections are, after all, just around the corner), are responding to his proposal with all kinds of tricks which totally nullify the essence of the Soviet initiative.

The Washington leaders are trying to turn our planet into a corral in which they are free to do anything they like. This is indicated by their strongarm methods and the direct or indirect armed interference in the Near East, Central America, southern Africa, and Afghanistan.

So has the Helsinki spirit just evaporated, do the ten commandments of the act adopted in the Finnish capital no longer exist? Let us repeat: The Helsinki spirit has not evaporated, nor have the act's articles lost their validity. It is true that the world has become no better since the representatives of the 35 countries met in the Finnish capital. Had it not been for the Helsinki Act, however, the world could have been still worse. The act's norms, augmented by the tireless struggle waged by the USSR and the other socialist community states and by the unprecedentedly large-scale movement against nuclear war and the arms race which has developed in the world, do not simply live on today. They still remain a historic gain. The pessimists take them into account. They give the optimists real hopes for better things to come.

PERUGIA FORUM ASSESSED; DEMONSTRATIONS VIEWED

LD242018 Moscow International Service in Italian 1700 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The third meeting aimed at banning nuclear weapons in Europe has ended in Perugia. Twelve hundred delegates from various countries, the majority from Europe, discussed joint actions by peace advocates aimed at maintaining detente between East and West. Here is a commentary in this connection by Nikolay Gratsianov:

Among the problems tackled by the participants at the Perugia meeting and to which much attention was paid was the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles continuing in Western Europe. The delegates expressed their opposition to the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles, quite rightly seeing a threat to European peace in this measure.

This position is also shared by participants at a series of demonstrations staged last week in various European countries. In particular, the participants in the Peace Camp 84, an initiative recently concluded in Stockholm, demanded the withdrawal of the missiles already installed in Europe. The same demand was made by the participants at another peace camp that operated for a week on the Norwegian Island of Tromoy. The Dutch pacifists are continuing their 2-week hunger strike in front of the Woensdrecht Air Base where cruise missiles are scheduled to be deployed. In Belgium the Flemish sections of the Christian Worker Movement and the Pax Christi Organization have asked the government to take steps to obstruct the deployment of American missiles in Europe. Antimissile demonstrations practically never stop in Sicily where American cruise missiles have already been deployed.

All these events irrefutably demonstrate that the antimissile movement in Western Europe is far from dying down, as the apologists of the American missiles allege. And even they can see the baselessness of their own statements. However, Atlantic propaganda of late has spoken at length about the alleged pacifism of the U.S. Government, and its willingness for dialogue with the Soviet Union. However, the fact is kept quiet that it was precisely the American side that torpedoed the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe by initiating the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles in Britain, the FRG, and Italy. By shipping these missiles to the European Continent, the United States and its principal Atlantic allies have assumed responsibility for the new and dangerous spiral given to the nuclear missile arms race.

Naturally, negotiations can be resumed, but to this end the United States must liquidate the obstacles created through the deployment of its new missiles. The participants in the mass antimissile movement of Western Europe are well aware of this. Hence, their firm demands to remove the Pershing II and cruise missiles from Europe, thus opening the way for constructive dialogue on reducing the nuclear missile confrontation on the continent.

FATE OF HITLER'S ARMY SEEN AS WARNING TO U.S.

PM240825 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 84 Second Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Major N. Belan article: "Warning"]

[Excerpts] Forty years ago on 17 July 1944, 57,600 prisoners were paraded along the streets of Moscow. "That is the only way enemies can get into our capital," a frontline hero said to his son...

There they were...moving along the Leningrad Highway, Gorkiy Street, the Sadovogue Ring. Not marching ceremonially, planting their feet firmly with each step, intoxicated with the frenzied fulminations of the Berlin platforms and triumphal processions through easily conquered European capitals, accompanied by the jangle of weapons and the thunder of drums, but shuffling along in decrepit jackboots, boots that were never supposed to wear out, ones they hoped would last long enough to trample the whole world. In deathly silence they went, a continuous, dirty gray stream, relieved of their burdens, as the newspaper wrote, their cumbersome baggage left on the Belorussian battlefields.

Here are those streets, here is Mayakovskiy Square. Across the decades I seem to see and hear that gray-green scum that filled those streets on 17 July in the fourth summer of the war. However, I am not just thinking about the past or I would not have spoken so bitterly and painfully.

On 6 January 1984, the U.S. President sanctioned Directive 119 ordering a start on the implementation of an expanded program of scientific research to create a space ABM system. According to the U.S. defense secretary, U.S. strategy is aimed at achieving "complete and indisputable U.S. superiority" and "active opposition to the USSR in all regions of the world."

In Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on 16 January 1984, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger said: "We must always be ready to use force."

In Newport, Rhode Island, a month ago, there was a U.S. Navy strategy conference. Plans for nuclear war against the USSR using a nuclear first strike were once again proclaimed. Deputy Chief of Staff of the Marine Corps Lieutenant General B. Trainor spoke of the "inevitability" of war against the USSR "in the next 20-30 years" and called on the U.S. Armed Forces to "gain the upper hand in such a conflict."

London, early July this year: The supreme commander, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, U.S. General B. Rogers, demanded that the NATO countries start production of new, highly sophisticated systems of chemical weapons and delivery facilities, stressing the need to "seriously prepare for chemical warfare."

And the United States again: "More than 500 times a year, without any fuss or pomp, World War III begins in the concrete bunker in the environs of White Oak (Maryland)," THE WASHINGTON POST reports. This means that the Pentagon generals rehearse more than one war a day...

The arrogant field marshals and generals of the maniac corporal's army also rehearsed and "played out" the plans for their "Blitzkriegs" many times, and like Friedrich Barbarossa, dreamed of gaining the whole world. Drawing sinister arrows on top-secret maps, they could already see Russia spread at their feet, following West Europe stretched on the rack. And they calmly decided how many millions of people to destroy and how many to dispatch to the Reich as slaves. Some were condemned to death, some to be draft animals.

We had no other option. If this had come true, I do not know, reader, if you or I would have been born, or, if the fuehrer had let us enter the world, how we would have been branded when we were young, with red-hot iron or headgear like those in the concentration camps, or perhaps they would have torn our nostrils, or thought up something more original.

But it did not happen. Hitler's fantastic ideas of world dominion were never fated to come true. It was the people who angrily watched the throngs of "supermen" prisoners, of torturers, in July 1944; it was their husbands, fathers, grandsons, and brothers who broke the back of the fascist beast and its military machine.

Valeriy Petrovich is a worker at the Central Museum of the USSR Armed Forces. However, at that time in 1944, as a little boy, he was one of the many thousands of Muscovites who stood and watched the fascists going past. His mother continually held him back and even smacked him around the head, saying: Stop hollering, behave yourself properly. And this is how fate arranged matters: Fate that was "charged" with the banners under which the brown horde, the insatiable locusts, went out to kill, crush, and wipe from the face of the earth Valeriy Goloveshkin, who was then just starting life.

We talked to Valeriy Petrovich at length and at leisure. First about the events of that day ("It was sunny in Moscow, but then it was as if storm clouds built up, the Hitlerites! So many of them, 20 per row and around 3,000 rows; the column took 3 hours to pass"). Then, spontaneously somehow (and moreover quite naturally), about the present day, about the neo-Nazis raising their heads in the FRG and thirsting for revenge, and about the U.S. "crusade" against the USSR.

"We should show them a newsreel of that 'parade' in Moscow to remind them."

I agree a thousand times: It would be useful.

...The bards of war, World War III, a nuclear war, are beating the drums, going all out, and making the utmost efforts. Like opium, imperial dreams of ruling the entire world are turning the heads of those ensconsed in the White House. Fantastic ideas, each one more terrible than the last, are assuming the shape of intoxicating military doctrines on the destruction of socialism and a nuclear first strike, and the world is being divided into regular zones of U.S. "vital interests."

The earth is racing toward the junction of two centuries, but will the year 2000 arrive? This question currently alarms many people in the world.

We believe it will come! Our confidence comes from the inflexible will of our party and the Soviet people, the firm and considered course of the CPSU toward curbing the nuclear aggressor, the solid screen of the Soviet Armed Forces standing reliably on guard with the Warsaw Pact countries' armies over the gains of socialism, on guard over peace.

So, to those who will still not be restrained, who dream of crossing our country as victors, we repeat again and again the words that the frontline solider said to his son when the fascist prisoners were escorted past:

"That is the only way..."

NATO COUNTRIES VIOLATE PEACE CHAMPIONS' RIGHTS

LD251657 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 25 Jul 84

["The Will of Peace Champions Cannot Be Broken" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The U.S. ruling circles and their allies in NATO that usurped the right to interfere brazenly in the affairs of other countries under the pretext of "protection" of human rights are grossly violating the fundamental rights and liberties of citizens of their own countries, above all their right to live in conditions of security. There is no other way to assess the actions that have become the norm of the home policy of the Reagan administration and the governments of some West European countries -- the use of force against participants in the anti-missile movements, dispersal of anti-war manifestations, trials and reprisals against those, who, reflecting the will of the overwhelming majority of mankind, demand: "No, to nuclear catastrophe."

An outright "psychological war" has been conducted against peace champions in the West in the recent years. To begin with, recourse was made to the stinging weapon of slander. All those who come out against the arms race were proclaimed to be the "agents of Moscow" and their activity was described as "subversive."

However, when it was established that the anti-nuclear movement in the FRG expresses the will of 75 percent of the population of that country, when the results of the public opinion polls in other European NATO countries have proved to be as impressive, it became impossible to present peace champions as "anti-social elements in the service of the Kremlin." Intimidation and truncheons were then brought into play. The anti-people, undemocratic character of the vaunted "Western democracy" has been clearly manifested in the "missile question."

On the order of the chief of the White House the FBI established surveillance over such authoritative anti-war organisations as the 12th of June Committee, "Physicians for Social Responsibility," "Mobilisation for Survival," "War Resisters' League," U.S. Peace Council and others. U.S. obscurantists wish to sentence to a prison term of 21 years William Thomas whose entire "guilt," according to the testimony of his wife Helen, is that he came to the White House with the poster saying "Think better of it. Ban nuclear weapons."

The Reagan team intends to deal in an even tougher way with its West European hostages. None other than American General Rogers, NATO allied supreme commander -- Europe, issued a horrible order: To fire at participants in the anti-missile movement who blocked the military base in Mutlangen, the FRG. In the Netherlands, the CIA sent its agent to penetrate the camp of participants in the anti-nuclear protests. He took along with him 13 grenades to organise a bloody provocation.

Washington's closest allies are not lagging behind in masterminding crimes against people of goodwill.

Subjecting the peace forces to reprisals, the ruling circles of the NATO countries are striving to keep the masses apart from "big politics," to undermine their influence on the shaping of the public opinion in favour of peace, against militarism and preparations for war.

## UN SHIPPING REGISTRATION CONFERENCE ENDS

PM250809 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Wide Range of Problems"]

[Text] Geneva, 21 Jul -- A UN conference on shipping registration is taking place here, its aim being to elaborate and adopt an appropriate international agreement. The problem of the registration of maritime shipping embraces a wide range of issues of vital interest to the international community: ensuring equal rights in international maritime transportation and thus establishing fairer economic ties between countries, observing seamen's living and working conditions, conserving the environment, and so forth.

The general discussion, which has ended, showed that the vast majority of developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America advocate the adoption of tougher rules for including maritime ships on national registers. They show that the widespread practice of so-called "open registration" with the unrestricted use of flags of "convenience" is seriously detrimental to their economic interests and the development of their national fleets. Despite the fact that these countries account for some 40 percent of world trade, they comprise only 15 percent of the total tonnage of maritime shipments. Moreover, the system of flags of "convenience" offers extensive opportunities for abuses and swindling and for disregard of safety rules, which leads to considerable losses of freight and human lives, as well as pollution of the marine environment. An example of this is the case of the tanker Amoco Cadiz, which sank off the coast of France in 1978, spilling some 140,000 tons of oil.

The position of the "Group of 77" developing countries is actively supported by the socialist countries. In the course of the preparations for the conference, they submitted a complete draft for an international agreement proposing the establishment of criteria for a real, not fictitious, link between ship and state, which would make it possible to eliminate the shortcomings of the present situation.

Group "B" (the developed capitalist countries) and certain countries that practice "open registration" (Liberia, Panama, and a number of others) are against any regulation. Since they currently control some 80 percent of world shipping, they are, of course, not inclined to change the status quo.

Addressing the participants, UNCTAD Secretary General Gamani Corea called on them to display a constructive approach and contribute to the cause of organizing maritime shipping in the interests of multilateral economic cooperation.

## SHALAYEV RECEIVES WFTU'S ZAKARIYA IN MOSCOW

PM260933 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Jul 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] On 19 July, S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, met with I. Zakariya, general secretary of the WFTU, who was in Moscow. An exchange of opinions took place on topical problems of the international trade union movement. The meeting took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

REAGAN 24 JUL NEWS CONFERENCE REMARKS HIT

Election Demagoguery

LD251807 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 25 TASS -- A press conference given by President Reagan on Tuesday was in the nature of clearly expressed election demagoguery. The President devoted it chiefly to praising his economic policy. In doing so, he was not above juggling with facts, expecially as regards unemployment.

Thus, the President claimed that today there were seven million more people working than were working in 1980. He preferred not to mention the fact that by the time his administration came to power, the number of unemployed had been 7.9 million, while at the present time, even according to the obviously understated official statistics, the army of "redundant labour" in America has reached 8.5 million.

According to the trade union statistics taking into account, in particular, all those who lost hope to find a job and ceased registering in the labour exchanges, the number of jobless people has not topped the 15 million mark. Particularly heavily hit by unemployment are young black Americans, a third of whom have no jobs.

The President claimed that there is not one single fact to substantiate the charge that his administration's policy had victimised the poor and the needy for the sake of the rich and monopoly corporations. But the President was clearly insincere, as even the government statistics had to admit that the number of people living now below the official poverty line had increased during his term in office by almost 12 million and was now 36 million. Millions of new homeless and hungry people have appeared.

The President was trying to paint an optimistic picture of the state of the U.S. economy, claiming that his administration has succeeded in ensuring an unprecedented economic rise in many years. But many economists point out that the administration's measures, including the maintenance of the high bank rates, and its inability to reverse the growth of the budget deficit, which has already reached 200 billion dollars and was caused by excessive military spendings, are an impediment to a long-term economic rise. A proof of that has been the figures of the Commerce Department, which were issued on the day of the presidential press conference. According to these figures there was a drop in orders for heavy industry products and durables over the period from January to June of the current year.

Deliberate Deception

PM251000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "Commentator's Column": "Their 'Rules of the Game'"]

[Text] Washington has marked the jubilee of the Sandinist people's revolution in its own way. The 5th anniversary of its glorious victory was exploited by the White House for further slanderous attacks on heroic Nicaragua. Astute people even in the United States itself (and there are many of them) realize that the President's anti-Nicaraguan allegations are utter rubbish, nonsense, and lies. Newspaper and TV observers make no secret of why "President Reagan and his advisers have mounted a powerful new attack on the left-wing Sandinist government in Nicaragua." One commentator sums it up: "His speech was basically aimed at persuading Congress to increase aid to the anti-Nicaraguan rebels."

So the end justifies the means. Even if it means falsification and deliberate deception. Nonetheless, such blatant political cynicism is calmly accepted as the immutable "rules of the game" in the notorious "free world," starting with the United States. The government freely deceives the people and parliamant according to these "rules." Too crude a game -- as in the case of Nicaragua -- is sometimes registered by the press. But no more -- after all, that too is part of the "rules of the game."

If it were a question of this "freedom and democracy" as just a phenomenon of the capitalist countries' domestic life, one could limit oneself to sympathy for the victims of the manipulation. It is intolerable, however, when attempts are made to introduce these methods into international politics. But that is just how the present U.S. Administration is acting, and its most loyal allies are following suit. Their common propaganda currency is the so-called "Soviet threat," which they use to justify the gigantic increase in military budgets, the siting of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in West Europe, and, indeed, any adventurist schemes, undeclared wars, and other sordid imperialist machinations! There are currently other "threats" too: Cuban, Vietnamese, Libyan, Nicaraguan, and so forth. The circulators of these fantasies are perfectly well aware that there is not a grain of truth in them. However, these "arguments" are quoted on Western political stock exchanges and form the basis of parliamentary and government decisions. Those are the "rules of the game."

But, as the saying goes, the first step is the hardest. A major British figure, taking upon himself the role of advocate of the undeclared U.S. war against soverign Nicaragua, recently began holding forth to the effect that if there is "no democracy" in a country, the West has the "right," apparently, to introduce "freedom" there, without even shrinking from armed interference. At the same time it is for the West to determine where, in the opinion of its powers that be, there is or is not democracy. The claims to this imperialist tyranny are presented as a "concept of a democratic world," no less. But the peoples can well see that if this is a "concept" it is one of real state terrorism.

The imperialist gentlemen are striving in vain. The world will not live according to their "rules of the game." That time is past.

## Reagan Threatens Nicaragua

LD251224 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1127 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Washington, 25 Jul (TASS) -- President R. Reagan has used another news conference in the White House for slanderous attacks on Nicaragua in an attempt to justify his policy of state terrorism and escalation of the undeclared war against that sovereign country, which dared to pursue an independent course not to the liking of his administration. At the same time, he tried to present the undeclared aggression against Nicaragua with the use of CIA mercenaries, mining of ports, terror against civilians, and economic subversion, as some kind of "obligation of our government." The head of the White House did not shrink even from directly threatening armed attack on Nicaragua similar to the shameful invasion of Grenada, which he cynically dubbed a "rescue operation."

The President created his unsubstantiated inventions against Nicaragua from another propaganda fabrication, made by Washington disinformation services as a "State Department report."

This concoction was met with open mistrust even by the U.S. press. According to an ABC assessment, the aim of this opus is to "build a new powerful attack against the Sandinist government in Nicaragua." Reagan had to call on journalists "not to confine themselves to mere reception of this material but to file " it.

The President did not limit himself to merely repeating the hoary, old State Department falsifications. He went so far as to say that he had found a Soviet base in Nicaragua like the one that had allegedly existed earlier on Grenada. This empty fabrication does not, and could not, correspond with reality. Regarding the Grenada parallel, it is known that, in trying to find pretexts for its gangsterlike incursion onto Grenada, Washington wove cock-and-bull stories about "gigantic supplies" of weapons in this tiny country. However, after the occupation, the American interventionists were unable to find these mythical "arsenals." At the dumps they only managed to find outdated rifles, which, as one of the American journalists caustically noted, were used in the last century in the battles with the Indians.

As Reagan's news conference proves, Washington continues to use the same fabricated "facts," using lies to cover up preparations for the escalation of aggression against Nicaragua. It is no accident, as one of the journalists at the news conference pointed out to the master of the White House, referring to a statement by W. Mondale, the Democratic Party presidential candidate, that fears are growing in the country that "you, as President, will operate in an extremely bellicose manner and draw us into a war."

## Gross Fabrications on Nicaragua

LD251540 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Jul 84

["Rejoinder" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jul (TASS) -- Observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Reports frequently appear in the U.S. press about the fact that President Reagan does not read documents -- either he does not have the time or he does not have the patience. Therefore, at the news conference in the White House yesterday it was a surprise for many of the journalists to hear from the President's lips that he is certainly going to read "some sort of document in a green file" that has been submitted to him, to wit, a report on the situation in Nicaragua. Without even reading the report, Ronald Reagan has learned from this "document" that there exist in Central America, and in particular in Nicaragua, "Soviet bases", which the President intends to abolish.

Let us remind you that the White House has already resorted to similar provocative statements and maneuvers, in particular, when preparing for the bloody U.S. intervention in Grenada. At that time, official Washington was trumpeting to the world about a mythical "Soviet base" on that island, and about the "threat" that tiny Grenada posed to the United States.

As was to be expected, Washington was unable, having seized Grenada, to produce anything to confirm its fabrications about the presence of a "Soviet base" there, since there were none. On the other hand, the whole world knows that, immediately after the invasion, the Americans themselves began building a base on the island, pressing ahead with works to turn the civilian airport at St Georges into a bridgehead of aggression -- a launching-pad for the American "Rapid Deployment Force."

There is every indication that Washington is pursuing similar aims with regard to Nicaragua. That is the reason for the appearance of "documents" containing gross fabrications designed to justify Washington's new plans of aggression and brigandage.

KIRKPATRICK REMARKS ON TERRORISM ASSAILED

LD252337 Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 25 Jul 84

["Terrorism Is Washington's Official Policy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash reports:

In case of victory at the coming presidential elections in the USA the Reagan administration will continue its policy of support anti-people regimes and encouraging state-sponsored terrorism in various areas of the world.

This conclusion follows from the pronouncements of the United States ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, during her meeting with journalists at the United Nations Headquarters. The revelations of this learned lady who embarked on the diplomatic career and became an influential member of the "Reagan team" carry special weight for the reason that she will be one of the main speakers on the foreign policy matters at the convention of the Republican Party in Dallas, Texas, on August 20-23.

Jeane Kirkpatrick confirmed that the White House intends to thwart any attempts to put an end to the U.S. military aid to the counter-revolutionary gangs in Nicaragua. She threatened that if the Congress refuses to allocate funds for these purposes, the administration will exert the necessary efforts to change this decision.

The head of the U.S. delegation at the United Nations also confirmed that the United States is not going to give up supporting the South African apartheid regime, its course at the perpetuation of Namibia's illegal occupation, at the heightening of tension and stirring up seats of military conflicts in southern Africa.

Kirkpatrick's revelations showed again that the United States imperial ambitions are linked closely with international terrorism and that the Reagan administration elevated terrorism to the rank of Washington's state policy in the international arena.

Indeed, criminal terroristic acts are committed before the eyes of the whole world. Quite often they are committed with open and wide participation of the U.S. Armed Forces. This was the case with tiny Gernada which became a victim of U.S. imperialism. This was the case with Lebanon where the United States was striving to suppress the struggle of the patriotic forces by armed force. This happens now in Nicaragua where an undeclared war is being waged against the revolutionary Sandinist government.

As to the Soviet Union, it publicly proclaimed more than once its negative stand with regard to terrorism. This stand was pointed out again in Konstantin Chernenko's answers to questions of the newspaper PRAVDA: "The Soviet Union condemned and condemns any manifestations of terrorism. We resolutely reject the policy of the United States which assumed terrorism as a method of conducting affairs with other states and peoples."

As to the United States, it is precisely the United States and its special services headed by the CIA that are staging provocative terroristic actions as a result of which many outstanding fighters for freedom and independence of emergent Asian, African and Latin American states were killed.

Patrice Lumumba, a great son of Africa, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Mujibur Rahman, famous Latin American revolutionary Che Guevara, Chilean president Salvador Allende, Orlando Letelier, a member of the popular unity government of Chile who was in emigration in the USA, were killed as a result of subversive operations worked out by the CIA in the sixties-seventies. The public of Latin American countries believes not without reason that the U.S. special services were involved in the assassination of leader of the national democratic forces of Panama General O. Torrijos.

Thus, the aggressive course of the present Washington administration, its imperial ambitions represent a great danger for the vital interests of developing countries, for the cause of world peace. This is confirmed again by the latest writings of the aforementioned Jeane Kirkpatrick which have the pretentious title "Dictatorships and Double Standards". It is nothing else but a eulogy to bloody terroristic regimes that have been thrown on the garbage heap of history.

Thus, she tries in every way to whitewash the criminal deeds of the overthrown Nicaraguan dictator Somoza and the brutal Salvadorean junta which is guilty of the death of over 40 thousand Salvadorans. Her political credo is eloquently shown also by the fact that she does not conceal her sympathies for the fascist clique of Pinochet that have overthrown the lawful government of Salvador Allende and destroyed tens of thousands of Chilean patriots.

## HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT ON U.S. FORCES RIDICULED

PM260853 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 JUL 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS-attributed article by V. Malyshev under the rubric: "Facts Versus Lies": "Well, What About the 'Poor'!"]

[Text] Unshaven soldiers in dirty uniforms armed with rifles dating back to World War I, obsolete guns, dilapidated ships on the point of sinking... that is the heartrending picture which involuntarily comes to mind when reading the House Committee report, cited in THE NEW YORK TIMES, on the state of the U.S. Armed Forces.

The voluminous 400-page document, which took about 18 months to draft, contains a categorical but very strange conclusion: The U.S Army turns out to be "incapable of conducting long-term combat operations." What's more, while the Navy can still hold out somehow "for about a week," the Air Force is totally "incapable of waging conventional warfare."

The U.S. Armed Forces, the report's authors say, weeping, lack aircraft, ammunition, spare parts, and trained personnel. In brief, if we are to believe them, it is time for the Pentagon men to go out begging.

What is the matter? Why has Washington suddenly started talking about the "poverty" of the military department? After all, even in the wildest fantasy it is hard to suspect the Pentagon of that sin. Everyone knows that the present administration has launched an unprecedented arms race, is brazenly saber-rattling, and boasts of its military might throughout the world. Against that background lamentations about the "weakness" of the U.S. Army look very strange.

But, however the transatlantic propagandists may try to clothe in poor man's rags a Pentagon Moloch of war grown fat on supergenerous military orders, the truth will out. The peoples are perfectly well aware who is really threatening peace and threatening to draw mankind into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe. The protest movement against the threat of war and the mindless buildup of military potential and for peace and disarmament is expanding in the United States and other countries.

## Debate on Readiness Hit

LD251744 Moscow in English to North America 0100 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] A recent congressional study alleging that United States' military readiness has declined has been sharply criticized by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and key military figures.

When Ronald Reagan took office in 1980 he blamed the Democrats for allowing American military power to decline. He promised to make the United States second to none. The study in question was prepared by a group of Democratic members of the House of Representatives, and therefore administration officials accuse them of being politically motivated in the election year. Whatever the motives, the debate has got nothing to do with national defense as it discusses the possibility of combat in Europe or Korea or Southeast Asia. In fact, it deals with sustained combat in a global conflict.

How well the United States is prepared for it is less important than the fact its leaders have been working to make it a reality, and let's not be fooled by claims that it's a conventional conflict that they are quarreling over with each other. A global conventional war can hardly be held in check without it escalating into a nuclear one. Suffice it to recall the movie "The Day After." What's especially nauseating about the current squabble is the vigor with which one side claims that the United States cannot fight a global war with the Soviet for more than a week, while the other side vehemently disagrees, saying that it can. This is taking place in a supposedly civilized society.

## BUSH INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS

LD242211 Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 24 TASS -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush had to admit in an interview to the UPI that the build-up of the military potential of the United States implemented by the Reagan administration has not resulted in the improvement of Soviet-American relations. The UPI recalls in this connection that during the 1980 election campaign Ronald Reagan asserted that the increase of the U.S. military might is allegedly needed for the improvement of relations between the USA and the USSR and that this build-up will compel the Soviet Union to concessions at the talks with Washington on various aspects of arms control.

George Bush also admitted in the interview that East-West relations will be a "serious problem" during the present election campaign.

PRC ALLEGEDLY SUPPLIES ARMS TO AFGHAN BANDITS

OW250901 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Mulatov commentary: "What Are the Enemies of the Afghan People Going After?"]

[Text] It is reported that Pakistan and China are now holding talks in Beijing and have once again discussed the so-called Afghanistan question. According to reports from Afghanistan, the Afghan People's Army and security forces wiped out another group of reactionary bandits who had sneaked into Afghanistan from other countries, including Pakistan. In this connection, station observer Mulatov writes:

A few days ago, the Afghan paper HAQIQAT-I-INQILAB-I-SAWR published the confessions of two activists of the Peykar sabotage clique, which should answer some questions. The names of the two bandits are Karimlu and Hajilu. Naturally, their names don't mean anything, but what is noticeable is that the two former so-called Afghan freedom fighters, like all other members of that clique, acted according to instructions from abroad. To put it in concrete terms, they admitted that all their weapons had been supplied by China. According to Karimlu and Hajilu, the Peykar clique was established shrotly after the April 1978 victory of the Afghan Revolution. In addition to weapons, the clique also received propaganda material and training equipment from China. The clique's aims have been to carry out armed sabotage against the Afghan revolutionary regime and to propagandize against the social and economic reforms in Afghanistan. This is only part of the undeclared war launched by foreign groups against the Afghan people. That clique's sabotage operations have been halted by Afghan security forces. Members of the clique have shown repentance by admitting their guilt in setting themselves against the people of their own country. However, this is only one of the many actions taken by foreign countries in interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Pakistani territory is the main base from which the undeclared war against Afghanistan is being waged. There are scores of bases and strongholds in Pakistan where bandits are trained and from which they are sent into Afghanistan to carry out sabotage. However, imperialist propaganda media call these bandits Afghan freedom fighters as do the Chinese propaganda media, which is a pity. Imperialists and their followers have cooked up all kinds of slanders against Soviet military aid to the Afghan people. For example, they call this an invasion and occupation although they clearly realize that the Soviet Union has sent a limited number of troops to Afghanistan for the sole purpose of helping the Afghan people counter foreign armed intervention and defending the achievements of their revolution.

The enemies of the Afghan revolution wish the Afghan people would not be able to defend themselves, but this is out of the question. It will be possible to peacefully settle the situation surrounding Afghanistan by stopping the undeclared war.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION

Activities in Moscow

PM260945 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Youth News"]

[Text] A League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea delegation headed by Central Committee Chairman Yi Yong-su has arrived in our country at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee. The guests visited the Higher Komsomol School of the Komsomol Central Committee and met with Komsomol members and young people at the Lenin Komsomol Motor Vehicle Plant.

The Korean Youth League delegation laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum.

During their visit the Korean comrades will visit the Ukrainian and Georgian SSR's, where they will familiarize themselves with the activity of Komsomol organizations in the communist education of young people and the mobilization of young men and women to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the 19th Komsomol Congress.

Visits Ukraine, Belorussia

SK260619 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] delegation headed by Comrade Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee, returned to Moscow after concluding its tour of the Soviet Union.

The Korean friends visited the Ukraine and Belorussia and gained an understanding of activities of these Soviet Republics' communist youth organizations. Members of the LSWYK delegation toured industrial and agricultural enterprises and met with young workers and peasants. They also attended various events held to mark the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea and the peaceful reunification of the nation based on democracy.

The LSWYK delegation was received by Comrade Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, in the Ukraine and by Comrade (Yaruchesk), secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee in Belorussia.

Meeting With Rusakov

LD241442 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1218 GMT 24 Jul 84

[From the Novosti newscast; announcer read]

[Text] Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received a delegation from the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea led by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the League's Central Committee, which is in the USSR at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee. Taking part in the friendly conversation were Comrade Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and Yi Tu-yi, charge d'affaires of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the USSR.

EX-SERVICEMAN TELLS OF EXPERIENCES IN DRA

PM250941 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 84 p 2

[Interview with ex-serviceman V. Pankratov by V. Koshvanets: "I Believe That Happiness Will Come to Herat...' -- Vladimir Pankratov, Awarded the Order of the Red Star for Fulfilling His Internationalist Duty in Afghanistan, Speaks"]

[Text] It had to be seen the way he climbed the steps to the editorial office, easily taking two steps at a time. It is only sportsmen or young men who have recently served in the Army who climb a staircase so quickly.

"Here we are," he said with satisfaction, "I have made it exactly at the time we agreed. You see, we were discussing the progress of preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol being named for Lenin at the Kontakt Association's Komsomol Bureau where I now work, and we ran overtime. I therefore had to do a cross-country run via Fontanka so as not to be late."

He was cheerful, had a childlike smile, and glanced around the editorial office with curiosity, whereas I involuntarily looked at his right temple. A bandit's bullet fired in an ambush when Volodya rushed to help a wounded comrade had entered there.

"You don't retain any memory of it?" I asked, aware that he had only regained consciousness in the hospital after 26 days and that in the doctor's opinion it was a miracle he had survived.

"No, and why should I? So as to remember that the dushmans fired at me and my comrades with Western-made weapons? I know that anyway. During more than a year of service in Afghanistan I saw every kind of weapon! After all, in continuing their undeclared war against that country the Americans and their allies are not sparing with regard to weapons. Nor do they spare the Afghans themselves, whose well-being they are supposedly looking after. Neither the civilians who are shot by the counterrevolutionaries with those weapons nor the dushmans themselves, who are being urged into a struggle against their own people through deception and lavish promises..."

The childlike smile had long since disappeared from Volodya's face. He now sat in front of me, neat, austere, and mature as he most likely always had been in the far-off Afghan Province of Herat.

As if reading my thoughts, Volodya continued: "We protected various national economic installations, the Kushka-Kabul highway running through Herat, and freight convoys. Naturally, we met the province's inhabitants. Are you aware how necessary the new life that has gradually been coming to Herat since April revolution is? I never imagined that to remove the yashmak, to send children to school, and to join an association jointly working the land was so difficult, and that they constituted such an event in people's lives. After all, that is all in the distant past for our country. But for the Afghan peasants it is the happiness of today.

"And how sincerely they rejoice over the altruistic aid that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are providing them with for building a new life. I saw an entire village, young and old alike, going off to lovingly look at a Belarus tractor that had appeared in a field. I saw an entire construction site assembled and admiringly chatting around an excavator that had arrived from Leningrad.

"And when I saw the joy in the eyes of those who could stop a bandit bullet just for that, I understood very well why I was in Herat and why the limited Soviet troop contingent was in Afghanistan at the request of the Republic's government.

We were there so that the happiness which the ordinary people of that country are seeking would finally come to Herat and the other Afghan provinces. And I believe it will certainly come. "

"Tell me, Volodya, you and your comrades were quite frequently exposed to danger during your service in Afghanistan. You were fired on. Was it terrifying?"

"Yes, we were fired upon. Mostly at night, on the sly, from ambush, as they tried to catch us napping. The People's Revolutionary Army of Afghanistan is striking increasingly appreciable blows against the bandit formations. The people's militia and the peaceful inhabitants who have taken up arms are resisting the counter-revolutionaries with increasing determination. But the bandits, especially those sent from Pakistani and Iranian territory, are still active. They are destroying civilian installations and killing people's power activists, and they spare neither old people nor children.

"The counterrevolutionaries and those who back them resort to every trick to frustrate and denigrate the Soviet troops' internationalist mission in Afghanistan. I myself witnessed people's militiamen detaining a 'film cameraman' carrying the latest Western film equipment. It turned out that he was to film an 'attack by peaceful Afghan inhabitants against a Soviet military convoy.' A gang especially dispatched across the border for the purpose was intended to play the role of those peaceful inhabitants.

"It is quite clear that we all had to be constantly on the alert and had to show great discipline and vigilance under these conditions. As for fear... I don't think it is bravado, but neither I nor my comrades felt any particular fear. It probably is terrifying when your cause is not just. However, I repeat, we knew full well why we were there and who was firing at us, and we were ready to see our duty through to the end.

"The consciousness of that duty -- now that I am able to look back at myself as I was in Herat at that time in a detached way so to speak; I see it particularly clearly -- helped us to bear all the burdens of service with steadfastness -- the 60-degree heat [as published], the sharp temperature drops in spring and the fall, the sleepless nights, and the dushman attacks.

"Moreover, each of us was aware of our comrades' sturdy, reliable shoulders alongside. In my company were guys serving from every corner and republic of our country -- Muscovites, Leningraders, Belorussians, Ukrainians, Georgians, Lithuanians, Kirghizians, Armenians, and Turkmenians. And all of us were ready to come to the others' assistance at any moment. Just before I was wounded I unhesitatingly rushed under gunfire to help Yura Marichev, from the Moscow region and suffered a leg wound, to take cover in a safe place. And when I was hit, I was immediately picked up by Sasha Sarakiy and our platoon commander, Mamyr Aliyev...

"In the end we all saw and felt the unfeigned warmth with which ordinary Afghans and the men in the People's Revolutionary Army regard Soviet servicemen. Film cameramen like the one I myself saw detained by the people's militia will not of course film that. After all, that would mean filming internationalism in action. And that is just what causes the greatest anger and hatred in all those people who would like to eliminate the gains of the April revolution.

"That feeling of international solidarity uniting the Soviet and Afghan peoples also gave strength to me and my comrades in the most difficult times during our service. I am in no doubt that that feeling makes all the boys who are serving and will serve in Afghanistan after us tougher, stronger, and more responsible."

...Volodya left, hurrying off to carry out some errand for his wife, and I thought about how ungrounded the fear was of those people who sometimes hasten to accuse today's young people of being too soft and lacking civic spirit. My interlocutor, who as a boy had managed to work for a while as a fitter in the "Sevzapenergomontazh" Trust after completing vocational and technical college, had gone off to serve in the Army. And when it became necessary, he too confirmed, by his actions and his own blood, loyalty to the ideals which the party and the Komsomol had instilled in him.

No, every Soviet boy is capable of quickly growing to manhood when duty requires it.

## SRV COMMISSION DENOUNCES PRC 'PROVOCATIONS'

PM251021 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Jul -- The Chinese side continues to mount dangerous armed provocations on the border with the SRV, fueling tension in the area, the commission for investigating the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' crimes against the Vietnamese people emphasizes in a communique circulated here.

Between 1 April and 15 July, border areas of Vietnam's Ha Tuyen Province, against which the spearhead of Beijing's subversive activity is currently directed, were subjected to artillery shelling on several occasions. Units of Chinese soldiers carried out raids into Vietnamese territory with the aim of capturing strategic elevations. The Vi Xuyen and Yen Minh Districts and the city of Ha Giang, located approximately 20 km from the border, were subjected to concentrated artillery fire. There were many casualties among the civilian population. Industrial enterprises, public buildings, and homes were destroyed.

The Chinese authorities have stepped up psychological warfare against the population in the border areas. Espionage and sabotage groups that engage in subversive activities and commit terrorist acts are being infiltrated into SRV territory.

The Vietnamese people, the communique stresses, are determinedly guarding the motherland's borders and rebuffing the violators of the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity in a worthy fashion.

## IZVESTIYA ON PRK'S DEVELOPMENT, PEACE EFFORTS

PM251443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ganshin "International Commentary": "Creating a Climate of Trust"]

[Text] Radio and television commentators and political and public figures are forever uttering words about war and peace and that the future of human civilization is being jeopardized by the expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism and its allies; this is what virtually all the world's newspapers are writing about. It is today's most important and urgent problem. Therefore, all those who cherish the people's security consider it their duty to firmly and consistently uphold the cause of peace, actively oppose the U.S. militarist course, and seek to normalize the situation in all parts of the world.

Asia as well as Europe, Latin America, and the Near East, is now an arena of fierce confrontation between the forces of peace and progress on the one hand and reaction on the other. Anxiety about the future of this vast continent was aired during the Moscow talks between N.A. Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Chan Si, Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Central Committee member and prime minister of the PRK. Speaking at the Great Kremlin Palace, Comrade Tikhonov stressed that "Washington has declared extensive parts of the continent a zone of its 'vital interests,' thus showing disregard for the sovereignty of the states situated there. It wants to harness together all the military blocs and bilateral alliances that exist there." By rejecting the Indochinese countries' peace-loving initiatives and kindling enmity in the southeast part of the Asian Continent, imperialism and hegemonism are fueling tension in that region for their own selfish purposes, subjecting Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos to fierce attacks, and inciting the ASEAN countries to intensify confrontation with the Indochinese states.

But the intrigues of the enemies of peace and progress are bound to fail. This is evidenced by the entire period, amounting to over 5 years, of the development of the PRK, which has achieved considerable successes in all spheres of social life with the aid of its reliable friends. As Comrade Chan Si stressed in his speech, the January celebration of the 5th anniversary of the PRK's formation "...demonstrated to the whole world, and especially to our opponents, that the situation in Kampuchea is not only irreversible but is continuing to steadily strengthen, that the Kampuchean revolution, like the revolutions in all three Indochinese countries which have come through the most difficult stage in their history, continues to develop all the time." A vast part is played in this by the fraternal solidarity of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR), and the PRK, and by the Soviet Union's invaluable assistance to the Kampuchean people. In the Soviet-Kampuchean communique adopted on the results of the visit, the sides expressed satisfaction for the dynamic development of bilateral economic cooperation and discussed ways of further deepening and improving mutual contacts.

For People's Kampuchea to be able to fruitfully develop it needs peace and tranquillity on its borders. The Soviet Union resolutely supports the measures proposed by the PRK in conjunction with the SRV and LPDR on normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and creating a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in the area.

PRK'S BOU THANG ON DEFEAT OF KHMER ROUGE PUSH

PM251013 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Fully Determined"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Jul -- Kampuchea's People's Revolutionary Army is vigilantly guarding the Kampuchean people's revolutionary gains and is fully determined to give a fitting rebuff to all who encroach on the motherland's sovereignty and territorial integrity, Bou Thang, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense, stated at a mass meeting in Kandal Province.

The current primary task of the Republic's People's Armed Forces is to further enhance combat capability, improve combat training, and maintain constant revolutionary vigilance in the face of the aggressive designs of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, the minister stressed. The Army's links with the people are unbreakable and very close, and it is reliably protecting the people's security.

The reactionary Khmer groupings entrenched in Thailand mounted attempts at the beginning of the year to establish major military bases on PRK territory, which they subsequently intended to use as a bridgehead for subversive activities against the Kampuchean revolution. However, these plans failed. The country's armed forces, with the support of Vietnamese volunteers, routed the counterrevolutionary gangs which penetrated the Republic's border areas.

Despite heavy losses, the enemies of people's Kampuchea have not laid down their arms. They continue to mount all kinds of subversive activities against the PRK and hatch plans for reinstating their puppets. We must rally even more closely around the KPRP and work hard for the cause of building and defending the fatherland, Bou Thang emphasized.

ASEAN OFFER TO KAMPUCHEA CONSTITUTES INTERVENTION

LD251934 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] At the recent 17th conference in Jakarta the ASEAN foreign ministers devoted much space in their final communique to what they called Kampuchean problem. They declared that the ASEAN members want to help a settlement in Kampuchea. Commentary by Ivan Lidin:

The idea sounds good [word indistinct] their pretensions on Kampuchea's border with Thailand. The remnants of the army of the Pol Pot regime, ousted by its own people over 5 years ago, have taken refuge in the east of Thailand. Along with the forces of Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, they frequently violate the Kampuchean border and clash in a fratricidal war with the People's Revolutionary Army on Kampuchean territory. There is a way to stop this bloodshed; it lies through ending support for, disbanding and disarming all the Pol Pot and other exile groups. This would obviously put an end to incursions into Kampuchea and help to establish peace on the Thai-Kampuchean border. All ASEAN needs to achieve this is to bring pressure to bear on one of its members, Thailand, to bring order to the bands of exiles on its territory. The Thai Armed Forces, armed to the teeth by the Americans, could end the terrorist activities of the Khmer exiles within days, if not hours. In this case Bangkok would no longer need to declare Thailand a frontline state.

From the Jakarta communique, however, ASEAN has no intention of following this path. Instead, it's going to commit its diplomacy to the goal of achieving a national reconciliation in Kampuchea, as the document puts it. What's behind this formula? From the numerous press conferences and briefings held in Jakarta the participants meant an accommodation between Kampuchea's legitimate government and the three terrorist groups led by Pol Pot, Norodom Sihanouk, and Son Sann, who have been rejected as traitors to the nation. This is an attempt to subordinate true patriots of Kampuchea to those whom they fought for years and eventually toppled and now have to defend themselves against. The Kampucheans have repeatedly made it plain that any reconciliation with this group of traitors and foreign agents, who are trying to take away their freedom, is out of the question. Yet ASEAN, which claims to be concerned about their freedom, has turned a deaf ear to these warnings. What's more, in its Jakarta communique, ASEAN thrusts its good offices on the Kampucheans in attaining self-determination. But what kind of self-determination is it talking about when the Kampucheans determined what their home should be like long ago? They have established a people's republic, a sovereign state. Through a democratic electoral process the nation has elected local and central bodies of legislative and executive power. This being so, to offer to help it with self-determination means to provoke and intervene in the internal affairs of an independent state and deliberately drive (?at) confrontation.

ASEAN has been drawn into a game in which it plays into the hands of others. It's being used for intervention in the internal affairs of a neighbor and for fuelling tensions and confrontations.

## FURTHER ON POLAND'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

### Ustinov Greets Siwicki

PM251117 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade General of Arms F. Siwicki, Polish minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister,

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I cordially congratulate you and the servicemen of the Polish People's Army on your great national holiday, the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

During 40 years of people's power, thanks to the selfless efforts of the working class and all the working people of Poland under PZPR leadership, profound sociopolitical transformations have been carried out and the country has been turned into a developed industrial state of major industrial, scientific, and technical potential. The combat capability of the Polish People's Army, whose servicemen are vigilantly safeguarding its people's peaceful creative labor, is at a high level.

We express the confidence that the Polish People's Army personnel, by showing high political vigilance, will continue to reliably guard the gains of socialism and ceaselessly consolidate the unity and cohesion of fraternal Warsaw Pact armies.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, and all Polish servicemen new successes in strengthening the defense capability of their motherland and the whole socialist community.

Communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

### Poland's Messner Marks Jubilee

PM251123 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers: "Following the Path of Progress"]

[Excerpts] The Polish People's Republic, a socialist state that emerged as a result of the proletariat's class struggle for social liberation, has been in existence for 40 years.

The entire 40-year period of the existence of People's Poland has been a period of material production and national income growth. In 1983, the national income was more than five times the 1950 level, despite its slump in 1980-1982. Citizens' personal consumption and income increased more than tenfold from 1947 to 1983. More and more resources are allocated to health care. Much attention and effort is devoted to developing education, science, and culture. The number of students per 10,000 of the population reached 100 in 1983. The masses are guaranteed wide access to science and culture.

The country's economic progress had led to the growth of our participation in international trade, and also in economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. For the structure of our foreign trade, fundamental significance is attached to trade ties with the socialist countries.

The CEMA countries' share amounts to 54.5 percent of the country's foreign trade turnover. Poland participates actively in CEMA's activity, specializing in the production of 2300 types of machines and equipment.

In the matter of cooperation and trade exchange with the socialist countries, equal and mutually advantageous trade relations with the Soviet Union are of special significance to our economy. The USSR accounts for one-third of our foreign trade turnover.

The results achieved do not, however, mean that the path followed by People's Poland has been a path of nothing but uniterrupted successes and achievements. In the period elapsed there have been various problems and difficulties. The source of many of these was the contradiction between hopes for a rapid growth in living standards and the need for vast expenditure on the country's restoration, the development of economic potential, the creation of new jobs, housing construction, and the development of a whole system of social provision. Another source was instances of violations of the socialist state foundations, as well as economic miscalculations. These problems and errors were scrupulously sought out by Western subversive centers that, with their government's consent, organized a mass propaganda attack on Poland, tried to interfere directly in its internal affairs, used economic sanctions, and supported the forces of counter-revolution inside the country. This situation arose in 1980-1981, when a slump occurred in the country's development, along with disorder in the economy and a reduction in the state's potential to satisfy society's growing demands.

The first signs of an improvement in the economic situation were observed in early 1982. The following year, 1983, the task set was to turn these first signs into a long-term trend, and this was reflected in political initiatives. The resolution of this task is also served by the socioeconomic plan for 1983-1985. Work on the 5-year plan for 1986-1990 is being carried out from the same viewpoint. The year 1983, the 1st year of the 3-year plan, showed that real opportunities exist to achieve the goals formulated by the party. This was the year when a growth in national income was observed for the first time since the crisis years, the fall in the living standard was halted, and society's requirements began to be better satisfied. It was demonstrated yet again that the party has the forces and potential to guarantee prospects of further development for the people and the state.

The gradual emergence from the crisis situation became possible to a decisive degree thanks to cooperation with the fraternal countries, especially the Soviet Union. These difficult years for People's Poland have shown that the socialist community's international solidarity is stronger than the onslaughts of imperialism, which seeks at any price to overthrow socialism in our country. This is particularly significant now that American imperialism has unleashed an intensive arms race, brought the threat of nuclear catastrophe closer, and launched propaganda aggression and economic sanctions against the CEMA countries.

In order to evaluate the results of the last 40 years, which confirm the correctness of the choice of the socialist path of development, it is not enough to merely glance back at the past, it is necessary to draw conclusions from past experience and also to formulate predictions and to plan for the decades to come. The facts show that in the period of existence of People's Poland much has been done, though more could be achieved. A correct evaluation of the essential causes of our difficulties will enable us to prevent them from re-occuring and to enhance the efficiency of the socialist economy. This is one of the most important tasks we are working to resolve. The Ninth PZPR Congress instructed the country's party and state leadership to elaborate a long-term program sketching out the directions and paths of the formation of the people's life in the future.

One condition for the successful resolution of the coming tasks is close cooperation with the CEMA countries and particularly the USSR, which is regarded as the basis for the country's further socioeconomic development. Fundamental significance is attached to economic, scientific, and technical integration between the socialist community countries. This was again reaffirmed by the recent CEMA countries economic summit conference.

Within the framework of collaboration and economic exchange between the socialist countries, particular significance, for our country, is attached to agreements with the Soviet Union, and above all the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland for the Period Through the Year 2000" which was signed on 4 May 1984 by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The signing of this document, which defines the directions of further collaboration between the two states, is another example of mutual understanding, and confirms the indissolubility of our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

## Milewski Writes in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA

PM251510 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Article by Miroslaw Milewski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo: "Poland: 40 Years of Struggle and Accomplishments"]

[Excerpts] The 40th anniversary of the day when the Polish National Liberation Committee's manifesto was proclaimed is 22 July this year. We consider this date to be the birthday of the Polish People's Republic, the day when the country's left-wing forces gained victory resulting from decades of struggle and took over running the state.

The 40-year jubilee is an occasion for reflection on the path traveled over this period and for objectively and as comprehensively as possible assessing what has been accomplished over 40 years during which our Marxist-Leninist party has been taking and passing the test of creating the new, just system of socialism in Poland. In this work, it uses the experience of the fraternal countries, relies on the CPSU's constant and selfless assistance, and at the same time counters incessant ideological subversion by imperialism and domestic counterrevolution.

The 1980 crisis was the greatest in the entire 40-year history of the Polish People's Republic. The crisis was intensified by imperialist circles acting on U.S. instructions and by the forces of domestic counterrevolution linked with them.

Despite the enemies' claims and calculations, the attempt to overthrow the socialist system in Poland was neutralized by the efforts of the people's representatives, both civil and military, most conscientious and most loyal to socialism. The overwhelming majority of the population supported the decision to introduce martial law, seeing it as a difficult path but the only one to victory over the counterrevolution.

The consistently implemented course elaborated at the Extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress in July 1981 is a practical implementation of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism.

During the most difficult years for our socialist motherland we have been inspired by the trust shown in our country's leadership by the fraternal socialist countries, and especially by the Soviet Union, which, in addition to moral and political support, gave us vast economic assistance.

This assistance made it possible not only to diminish the effect of the difficulties caused by the sanctions of the Reagan administration and the NATO countries, but also to begin the strategic turn away from Western orientation toward close cooperation and production sharing with the CEMA countries. Last May's working visit to the USSR by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and the program signed there are a guarantee of the practical implementation of this policy so important for our countries. Poland attaches great significance to the aims formulated during the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference in Moscow.

The fact that Poland is an inextricable and reliable link of the socialist countries community has been reaffirmed by life itself. The working people and the working class see the unity of our goals and actions as the most reliable way to overcome the existing difficulties and to achieve the motherland's further development and the complete victory of the system of social justice.

We have drawn conclusions from the experience of the last few years. We are doing everything to consolidate Leninist norms in our party's life by practically developing the principles of democratic centralism. We are making up for our lag in studying the fraternal parties' experience in order to utilize it in our daily life. We see it as a treasury of knowledge that we must apply under our specific conditions.

There still are quite a few deviations we must eradicate. Quite a few problems require solutions. Today, on the 40th anniversary of our socialist motherland, we are showing, and primarily to the younger generation, the path that has been traveled over the past years. We are hiding nothing, in the knowledge that our achievements are evidence in favor of socialism.

## Savitskiy Meets Polish Veterans

PM251543 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Tass report under general heading: "Meetings on Polish Soil"]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jul -- A meeting between Marshal of Aviation Ye.Ya. Savitskiy, member of the Soviet party and government delegation which took part in the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, and a large group of veterans of the fighting for Poland's liberation from the fascist invaders and veterans of the First Polish Army formed on Soviet territory took place at the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, an organization that unites Polish war veterans.

Taking part in the meeting were Division General M. Grudzien, minister of veterans affairs, and General of Arms J. Kaminski, president of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy Main Administration.

## USSR Sailors in Gdynia Greeted

PM251441 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Dispatch by own special correspondent, Captain Second Rank Ye. Nikitin: "Meetings in Gdynia"]

[Text] Gdynia, 21 Jul -- The official friendly visit by a detachment of Soviet warships comprising the missile cruiser Grozniy and the patrol vessel Svirepiy is continuing. A detachment of warships of the GDR People's Navy under the flag of Admiral W. Ehm, commander of the GDR People's Navy, is also in Gdynia.

The visiting sailors are taking part in celebrating Poland's 40th anniversary. Wreaths have been laid on the communal grave of Soviet servicemen who died in the battles to liberate Gdansk. Wreaths have also been laid on the memorial to the defenders of Westerplatte.

A festive atmosphere reigns in the city. Many inhabitants of Gdynia have visited Soviet warships and learned about the sailors' service and everyday life.

Soviet sailors have been on excursions to places of historic and revolutionary glory for the Polish people, met representatives of party, youth, and public organizations, and taken part in sports competitions.

Ships End Visit

PM251433 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Report by special correspondent Captain Ye. Nikitin: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Gdynia, 23 Jul -- The official friendly visit to Poland by a detachment of Soviet warships consisting of the missile cruiser Groznyy and the patrol ship Svirepyy under the flag of Admiral I. Kapitanets, commander of the Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet, has ended. During the visit, the Soviet ships' personnel took part in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of Poland's resurrection. The command of the detachment of ships took part in a ceremonial session of the Polish Sejm to mark this notable date. They were received by General of Arms F. Siwicki, Polish minister of national defense.

Thousands of inhabitants of Gdynia, Sopot, and Gdansk visited the Soviet ships and were acquainted with our seamen's service and daily life. The visit took place under the sign of the consolidation of the fraternal navies' combat collaboration and the indestructible friendship of the Soviet and Polish peoples.

The missile cruiser Groznyy and the patrol ship Svirepyy are bound for home.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES KOMSOMOL'S MISHIN IN WARSAW

PM250938 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Multifaceted Cooperation"]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jul -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, has received V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, who headed the Lenin Komsomol delegation at the Soviet-Polish Youth Friendship Days held recently in Poland.

It was stressed during the talk that the multifaceted cooperation developing between the Leninist Komsomol and the socialist Polish youth unions is helping to strengthen the friendship between the young people and the peoples of the two countries. The great importance of preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, to be held in Moscow in 1985 under the slogans of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship, was noted.

## POLISH, SOVIET WRITERS UNION OFFICIALS MEET

PM251330 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Yu. Verchenko and S. Sartakov, secretaries of the USSR Writers Union Board, and V. Kotkin, chairman of the USSR Writers Union Foreign Commission, have had a meeting with Wojciech Zukrowski, chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society National Council, Polish Sejm deputy, and member of the Union of Polish Writers Main Board.

A friendly and constructive talk took place on the prospects for developing and deepening Soviet-Polish literary ties.

## MAKEYEV ON ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-BULGARIAN RELATIONS

LD231139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Indissoluble bonds unite our country with the peoples of fraternal Bulgaria. They originated long ago, in joint struggle against people from foreign lands who tried to subjugate a freedom-loving people. Yet at the same time it is only half a century since diplomatic relations were established between the neighboring states. This took place on 23 July 1934, in a complicated and tense period in European history. Here is Valeriy Makeyev, All-Union Radio correspondent in Sofia:

[Makeyev] The development of Bulgarian-Soviet relations began in an alarming atmosphere when fascist and militarist forces in the world were consolidating and openly declaring their aggressive plans. The policy of patently encouraging the aggressor, then being followed by the United States and Britain, sabotaged the efforts of the Soviet Union to preserve peace in Europe and throughout the world. Being squeezed between the interests of the two imperialist blocs under the conditions of open anti-Sovietism of those days, Bulgaria embarked upon a political dialogue with the USSR which found concrete expression in the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on 23 July 1934.

At that time and until 9 September 1944, the BCP and Bulgaria's progressive forces worked persistently to extend Bulgarian-Soviet relations, exposing at the same time the duplicity of the Bulgarian imperial governments in their relations with the land of the soviets, proving the advantages and benefits of cooperation with the Soviet Union, and encouraging the circulation of true information about the country of the great Lenin, about its successes in the building of socialism and in the struggle against fascism.

This is what Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Bulgarian People's Republic, has to say:

[Begin Gotsev recording with superimposed Russian translation] It is characteristic of this period that despite the limited nature of Bulgarian-Soviet relations, the first diplomatic contacts with the mighty Soviet state exerted a strong influence on the strengthening of the positions of Bulgaria's democratic and revolutionary forces led by the BCP, and for the victory of the socialist revolution of 9 September 1944, with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army.

Bulgarian-Soviet relations received proper development only after this victory. An interstate act of historic significance for the fate of our motherland took place on 14 August 1945: Diplomatic relations were restored between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

On 18 March 1948, with the signing of the first Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance with the USSR, the stage was set for a new phase in relations between two countries. Because of this, Bulgaria's international position was strengthened, and its political independence, sovereignty and security were strengthened and guaranteed.

The second Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed on 12 May 1967, raised Bulgarian-Soviet friendship to a higher level and opened up new opportunities for further development and all-around rapprochement between the two fraternal peoples in all spheres of life.

As is known, a meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko took place at the beginning of June in Moscow. The two leaders expressed their deep satisfaction over the broad and dynamic development of Soviet-Bulgarian relations in all spheres and discussed issues whose solution will ensure the further extension and deepening of all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP and between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [end recording]

PRAVDA NOTES THANKS TO CHERNENKO FROM GDR'S STOPH

PM251321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

I thank you with all my heart for your high assessment of my activity, for the award to me of the Order of Lenin, and for your wishes on my 70th birthday.

This strengthens my firm resolve to continue devoting all my efforts to consolidating the fraternal friendship and enlarging the all-around cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples.

Please accept, dear comrades, my best wishes for great new successes in your responsible activity for the good of socialism and peace and also for health and personal prosperity.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

## KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS WOERNER U.S. VISIT RESULTS

PM251205 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military Observer's Comments": "Militarist Milestone"]

[Text] The results of West German Defense Minister M. Woerner's recent visit to the United States continue to rivet observers' attention. It is not just a question of the scale of the missile agreement that he and his transatlantic colleague, C. Weinberger, signed in Washington. Undoubtedly the most important point is that both the agreement itself and the results of the talks as a whole have been regarded by both sides as an "important and innovative model for future cooperation among all the allies." It is that assessment that should be looked at.

First of all, the agreement itself. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already written that its basis is that the FRG will obtain 28 Patriot missile complexes from the United States. Half of them, 14 complexes, will be purchased by the West German Defense Ministry directly from the U.S. manufacturer Raytheon on the basis of customary U.S. regulations governing the sale of military hardware to foreign states. However, the Bundeswehr will receive 14 complexes on loan, so to speak, for a period of 10 years.

But how are they to be paid for? In kind, as used to be said in the past. The FRG has committed itself to manning and servicing 12 Patriot missile complexes on West German territory belonging to American forces.

The FRG will also purchase, man, and service a total of 95 West European-made Roland missile complexes. However, a so-called "equal division of the burden" is also envisaged whereby 27 Roland complexes will be allocated to 3 American bases in West Germany, with the remaining 68 being allocated to Bundeswehr bases under the provision that some of them "can be used by the American forces in time of conflict."

After signing the missile agreement, Woerner hastened to publicly state that a "two-way street" had finally been opened between the United States and the FRG in the field of arms and combat equipment purchases. However, even the West German bourgeois press did not believe that conclusion. Woerner's words, GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes, ought to mean that "for the first time the two bloc partners will bear an equal burden. However, that is not quite so. First of all, there are no indications that the principle that the Americans buy from the FRG as much as we buy from the United States is being implemented. The United States is supplying missiles to the FRG, whereas the FRG is supplying nothing to the United States."

So where is the "important and innovative model" that the participants in the Washington talks have made so much of? Is it not indeed to be found in the fact that Bundeswehr servicemen are being assigned the role of "cannon fodder" with American weapons? And does that mean that the same fate is in store for America's other NATO bloc partners as well?

The answer is obviously yes. However, one should not be surprised at this. It was the same before. As is clear to everyone, the American Administration, in seeking to begin deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries, has not concerned itself at all with the interests of its own NATO allies. No, in the White House they have been thinking about how to still further exacerbate the situation and how to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union in order to implement a "position of strength" policy and impose its global schemes. And if in so doing some Europeans suffer, that is a European problem, not an American one.

One would think that M. Woerner, a highly placed minister in the FRG Government, would be able to understand this. However, judging by his public pronouncements both during his trip and since his return, he has been concerned by something quite different, namely, how to curry still greater favor with the White House and Pentagon bosses and how to most fully express his own militarist credo. Here are a few choice examples of his pronouncements: "We cannot renounce nuclear weapons, neither now nor in the future," and "We have agreed to the presence of American troops, since they protect and defend our country."

"Protect and defend..." From whom? Here Woerner embarks on extensive fabrications regarding the staff exercises involving the Soviet Armed Forces' ground and naval forces at the end of June and beginning of July on GDR, Polish, and Czechoslovak territory and in the southern Baltic.

As is well known, the aim of the exercise -- to improve staff training, troop combat skills, and to rehearse the control of ground and naval forces -- was officially announced, and the progress of the exercise itself was extensively covered by the Soviet mass media. However, it turns out that Woerner is more perceptive. He claims that the Soviet troops were rehearsing a sudden attack aimed at seizing a West German city to break the political will of the country's population and, consequently, the will of other NATO states. This falsification was immediately picked up by certain Western newspapers, particularly Austria's NEUE KRONEN ZEITUNG, which of course accused Moscow of launching a new phase in the war of nerves and of playing a political game against the West.

It is clear that such statements are in direct contradiction to the FRG Government's declared commitment to the causes of detente and developing trust and good-neighborly cooperation. Their aim is quite clear, namely, to conceal the conversion of FRG territory into a bridgehead for delivering a first strike against the USSR and its allies and to mask official Bonn's desire to equip itself with its own offensive weapons.

It would be of little consequence if Mr Woerner's pronouncements reflected his personal viewpoint. However, he has not been acting as a private individual, but as a representative of the FRG Government, and has expounded its stance and concluded the agreement on its behalf. All this leads to the indisputable conclusion that the ruling West German circles and the current government coalition in Bonn intend to please Washington by assuming an even more prominent role than ever in the NATO bloc's militarist preparations and in fueling tension. This has also been noted in West Germany itself. H. Kleinert, representative of the Greens faction in the Bundestag, has issued a statement which bluntly states that "M. Woerner's visit to the United States has graphically illustrated the degree to which the FRG's foreign and security policies are subordinated to the militarist course being pursued by the United States. The military projects agreed to by Woerner and Weinberger will entail a further intensification of the arms race." The U.S. Administration, the document continues, invariably pursues a course of accelerating the conventional and nuclear arms race, and the present FRG Government is "displaying the alacrity of a vassal in submitting to the U.S. Administration." One cannot but agree with that assessment.

The FRG defense minister has called the results of his visit to the United States and the agreement signed there as "a milestone in political, military, and economic relations with the United States." However, in reality, it has turned out to be just the latest milestone on the dangerous path of West Germany's slide into the abyss of militarism.

## FRG SEEN USING BANK CREDIT TO PRESSURE GDR

PM251533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Finance Talks"]

[Text] Bonn, 21 Jul -- The press here reports on talks between representatives of the FRG and the GDR about a total credit of DM950 million to be granted to the GDR by a consortium of West German banks, headed by the Deutsche Bank, and guaranteed by the Federal Government.

In connection with these talks, it is being claimed in the FRG press that the Federal Government is seeking concessions from "its partners in the talks" on several issues that the GDR has repeatedly declared to be exclusively its own business.

Certain West German commentators believe that, by linking credits with these kinds of conditions, Bonn is clearly risking "overstepping the mark" and going too far.

In the same context, it is being recalled here that not so long ago, Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, noted that there was "too much juggling going on" in the present right-of-center cabinet's approach to relations with the GDR.

## MNATSAKANOV ON FRG DESIRE FOR REUNIFICATION

LD251801 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by central television political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov: "On the Way to an Impasse"]

[Text] Speaking recently in far-off Mexico, FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl uttered some significant words. There will be no genuine peace in Europe, he said, unless Germans are given the right to determine their path in history for themselves. The chancellor did not have to repeat this smooth phrase in order to be correctly understood. After all, he was not speaking just anywhere, but in the so-called German Club, in one of the dozens or maybe hundreds of German clubs in Western hemisphere countries, which are packed with former Hitlerites who took refuge abroad after the war. After all, they understood perfectly well what the chancellor was referring to when he spoke of loyalty to the German motherland, when he said that even if reunification is not possible at the moment, this does not mean that we lack patience, as Kohl put it. The chancellor's words were lost in the delighted applause of the audience at the German club. When one reads this report from a correspondent of the West German news agency DPA, one is reminded of absolutely identical words and delight. But these were encountered at the revanchist and neo-Nazi political farces, as they are described in West Germany. One would not like to think that the baton has now been picked up by the head of the West German Government himself.

On the Rhine, they are more and more openly pressing on the chauvinist pedal. The chancellor appeals to people to wait patiently for reunification, in other words, for the swallowing-up of the GDR, and for the restoration of all the ensuing borders of a reunited Germany, as the Bonn minister, Mertes, put it. But it is not just patience that they are stockpiling. They are also stockpiling a few things that are a bit more substantial: for example, U.S. Pershing II nuclear missiles, U.S. tactical nuclear warheads, and U.S. long-range missiles. As far as the Bundeswehr itself is concerned, there are plans to spend the unbelievable sum of DM300 billion on rearming it with ultra-modern weapons during the next 12 years.

These are the things being stockpiled in Bonn in order to bring about the peaceful, only peaceful, as Mr Kohl assures us, reunification and creation of a new Reich.

The soothing phrases about a love of peace that are incessantly heard on the Rhine cannot reassure or deceive anyone because they cannot cover up the increasingly obvious disrespect of the current Bonn leaders for postwar realities in Europe, for treaties that have been concluded, and for the sovereignty of the German socialist state. Peace and good-neighborliness are impossible in the presence of a missile palisade and dangerous revanchist designs. Would it not be better to return to the path of true realism and mutual understanding?

KHARLANOV ASSESSES WEU REACTIVATION

PM251300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 84 First Edition p 6

[Yu. Kharlanov article: "Secrets of the "Euronuclear': Who Is 'Improving the Western European Union and Why" -- first paragraph in all capitals printed in boldface in original]

[Text] VARIOUS PLANS TO "UPDATE" THE SO-CALLED WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION (WEU) HAVE RECENTLY APPEARED IN THE NATO CAPITALS LIKE COCKROACHES FROM CRACKS IN THE WALL. INITIALLY FOUNDED TO SUPPOSEDLY PREVENT THE REBIRTH OF GERMAN MILITARISM, THIS UNION HAS REPEATEDLY BEEN USED FOR DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSITE PURPOSES. THE WEU REANIMATION CURRENTLY UNDER WAY HAS ALREADY RESULTED IN A DANGEROUS STEP FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY: THE LIFTING OF THE LAST RESTRICTIONS ON THE FRG REGARDING THE MANUFACTURE OF ALL TYPES OF WEAPONS EXCEPT NUCLEAR, CHEMICAL, AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS. THIS INITIAL RESULT OF THE WEU'S "ACTIVITY" HAS GENERATED EVEN GREATER ALARM IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES REGARDING THE AIMS OF THE "IMPROVEMENT" OF THIS MILITARY ALLIANCE: ESPECIALLY SINCE THE COMMON DENOMINATOR OF ALL PLANS LINKED WITH THIS BOILS DOWN TO STRENGTHENING THE AGGRESSIVE NATO BLOC'S EUROPEAN WING.

"...There is nothing new under the sun." Plans for the organization of so-called "West European defense" are again being seriously studied in Western Europe 30 years after the inglorious collapse of plans for a "Eurpean Defense Community," the "monstrous conglomerate," as General de Gaulle described it. This is being done, not just in newspaper articles or in isolated statements by politicians, but at a very serious state level.

Like the Loch Ness monster that "appears" from the deep every year right before the tourist season, all kinds of plans and drafts for the "West European nucleus" or "pillar" of NATO have appeared throughout the postwar period when international tension has sharpened. They have also surfaced now, when the U.S. Administration is openly straining to attain world domination, is whipping up the arms race, and is plowing up the fertile field of detente in West Europe for the launchers of its Pershing II and cruise missiles.

The details of the current plans for the "Euronucleus" are not yet clear. At the last meeting of the WEU countries' foreign ministers, it was only decided to instruct specialists to draft specific plans for the "reanimation" of the alliance and to examine them at the Rome session in October.

The WEU was founded in 1954 and includes seven countries: France, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Britain. The WEU, whose sole real function was to monitor the observance of the postwar restrictions imposed on the armament of the FRG, sank into the role of a NATO appendage and led an extremely lackluster existence. Now, however, so THE NEW YORK TIMES states, it has been decided to "breathe new life into it."

The greatest activeness in "reviving the WEU" is now to be observed in Paris and Bonn, as well as in Washington, although the United States is not a WEU member.

Why is the United States so zealously following the plans for the "Euronucleus" now? The plans have appeared at a particularly opportune time for Washington because they have coincided with the program, now in its second year of discussion within NATO, to reequip the Atlantic armies with qualitatively new types of "conventional" weapons whose parameters are not inferior to those of mass destruction weapons. These weapons are meant to be an additional means of implementing the strategic schemes linked with the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles. None of the United States' European allies is capable, either financially or from the military-organizational standpoint, of undertaking the implementation of the "Rogers plan" by itself. Once united within the "Euronucleus," however, these states will be able to become a receptacle capable of swallowing the incredibly expensive stream of electronics-packed "high technology" weapons from the United States. And the West European military industries themselves intend to make some money from these plans for the radical reorganization of NATO's armaments.

Why not push these plans through via the "Eurogroup," which has long existed within the NATO framework and whose task is precisely to formulate plans for rearmament? For the simple reason that France does not belong to it. Paris can be involved in the plans of the NATO military organization within the WEU framework without formally returning France to NATO. Since 1966, when De Gaulle withdrew his country's Armed Forces from the NATO military organization, it has been the dream of the U.S. ruling circles to return that country to the Atlantic military system, if not de jure, then at least de facto.

R. Delauer, U.S. under secretary of defense for research and engineering, testifying before a congressional subcommittee, spoke with complete frankness of the links between the plans to "revive" the WEU and the Pentagon's new programs. Stating that none of the U.S. allies "has the means to pay for everything," he called for pooling their efforts. Aware that the partners must be given something in exchange if they are to buy weapons from the United States on a large scale, Delauer suggested that the allies be involved not only in the development of new systems, as at present, but also participate in their manufacture.

It is typical that the press in West Europe, and primarily in France, is most carefully keeping silent about this link. However, the best informed observers could not have failed to notice that during his trip to the United States, President F. Mitterrand of France toured the firms in California and other states that are developing weapons for the "Rogers plan." U.S. Ambassador in Paris E. Galbraith has declared that the issue "of the need for a European defense system" was "the number one subject" during Mitterrand's talks with Reagan, thus significantly undercutting talk of the "completely independent" nature of the "Euronucleus."

So what is France's role and position in the Washington-sponsored plans to "revive the WEU?" Above all, as at the time when the "European defense community" was being knocked together, France has been granted the right to act as the initiator of this venture. It was French Defense Minister C. Hernu who was the first to speak of it at the session of the WEU assembly.

The plans to knock together the "Euronucleus" appear quite modest in C. Hernu's speech. The WEU is set the task of coordinating joint programs for producing the latest weapons. To start with, the following projects are suggested: building antitank helicopters, joint development and production of an interceptor and a ground-attack aircraft, and plans to develop a West European manned space station for military purposes.

Some politicians from various French parties and some military men go further. They even talk of using the French "nuclear umbrella" to "cover" the FRG, of setting up some kind of French-West German "directorate" within the WEU framework, and of the possibility of having "two keys" to the Hades tactical nuclear missiles, one in the FRG and one in France. In short, of knocking together a Paris-Bonn axis that the other West European countries would revolve around.

What does Bonn expect to gain from this venture? In the first place, of course, more orders for its military industry. Now that the WEU organs have lifted the last restriction in the sphere of conventional weapons production, the FRG has been given the opportunity to build missiles of all kinds, missile-carrying submarines and surface ships, and other offensive equipment. Thus, behind the screen of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles and with the WEU's help, certain circles in the FRG intend to regain their military superiority in West Europe, not only regarding the Army, but also regarding the Navy, Air Force, and the use of the latest arms.

People in the FRG also agree with the idea that the West German monopolies, which are already cooperating with France and other countries in the "Ariane" space program, could become involved in joint space-based military projects. Bonn is also attracted by the thought of a French-West German "directorate" within the WEU framework.

As for French guarantees concerning the FRG's "defense," the West German press treats them with a certain irony. Newspapers recall that the 47,000 French paratroopers of the "Rapid Action Force" and the Hades missiles with their 350-km flight range can only be a "makeweight" to supplemnt the U.S. nuclear missile weapons deployed in the FRG, the U.S. corps on the banks of the Rhine, and the 500,000-strong Bundeswehr itself.

In exchange for this, the FRG wants to push France into an even sharper shift toward "Atlanticism." The West German military "welcome everything that brings France closer to NATO," THE ECONOMIST writes. "France already participates in NATO military activities in several directions. Nevertheless, NATO would greatly like Paris to allow it to use French communications lines and to open French airfields to NATO in the event of war." And A. Dregger, chairman of the Christian Social Union/Christian Democratic Union faction in the Bundestag, even raised the issue that the FRG must participate in target planning and in the process of using French nuclear weapons. It is obvious that some people in the FRG are scheming to get their hands on nuclear missiles through the "crack" that could appear in the WEU.

Meanwhile, people in Bonn stress with exceptional persistence that neither the plans to "revive the WEU" nor the other plans to create a "West European pillar" for NATO will have the slightest effect on the basis of NATO strategy or the FRG's position as Washington's "most loyal" ally. "Partnership with the United States is the foundation of West German security policy," Chancellor H. Kohl declared in a speech to Bundeswehr commanders in which he touched on the "Euronucleus" problem. These statements from Bonn create difficulties for these people in West European countries who are conducting a campaign on the theme that knocking together a "Euronucleus" may, so to say, lead West Europe to greater independence from the United States, not only in the sphere of arms, but also in military policy.

As we can see, the approach to the "Euronucleus" is far from identical in the three capitals. There is even less unanimity among the other NATO countries.

The WEU has seven members. So far, however, only France and the FRG are pursuing an active policy in an attempt to "revive" it. British Defense Secretary M. Heseltine declared in an interview with the French magazine LE POINT that he is not against the rapprochement of defense policy with a view to "providing our military industry with greater competitiveness," but he relies mainly on NATO for the rest.

Italy's voice has sounded a clearly discordant note against the backdrop of enthusiastic exclamations from Bonn and Paris. Commenting on the plans to set up a "directorate" within the WEU framework, Deputy Defense Minister B. Ciccardini was frankly indignant that Italy is not proposed to be included and declared that the French-West German "axis" does not accord with his country's interests. The Benelux countries are in no hurry, either.

In contrast with the 1954-style plans for a "European defense community," the present official plans for the "Euronucleus" so far envisage neither the merger of the member countries' armies nor political integration. People are, however, beginning to talk of this in various political circles, primarily in the FRG.

West Europe's antiwar forces perceive the news of the plans to reanimate the WEU with growing alarm. "The threat of the creation of a European defense is becoming increasingly specific," G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, declared in an interview with the journal LA REVOLUTION. "Let us be frank: We will never agree to the elimination of our independent defense forces, the placing of our deterrent under foreign command, the granting of access to nuclear weapons to the FRG, the incorporation of our defense within the NATO defense system, and the strengthening of military blocs."

The anxiety of progressive circles is understandable. The form in which the plans for a "Euronucleus" are largely being aired now shows that it is a question of an additional means of militarizing the West European countries under Washington's sponsorship. Like the "Bermuda Triangle," it will swallow without trace the financial and material resources that West Europe so badly needs in order to emerge from the intensifying crisis and gain true independence. Finally, it will still further poison the international atmosphere on the continent.

PRAVDA COMMENTARY ON EEC PROBLEMS CITED

LD250912 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 25 Jul 84

["PRAVDA on EEC Problems" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- A series of meetings of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities in Brussels is held amid bitter differences and mutual recriminations, PRAVDA's commentator Vladimir Potapov writes today. Meetings of agriculture and finance ministers failed to bring results. A meeting of foreign ministers is in progress now where debates are raging primarily around the problems of Community's empty coffers. Two-thirds of the money went into financing the so-called "Common Agricultural Policy," a policy devised exclusively to meet the needs of agrarian monopolies.

The ministers are trying to set Community spending in order to work out a budget compromise. However, self-serving interests of Europartners make themselves felt here, too. France and other major agroproducers of the Common Market rejected the idea of cuts to the spending on agricultural needs, as the move would first of all further affect the declining incomes of medium- and small-scale farms.

Great Britain, West Germany and Holland protested against the proposal of the Commission of the European Communities on an increase in national contributions, Vladimir Potapov writes.

There is no progress either at the talks on a draft budget of the Community for 1985 where the Commission also envisages a big rise in spending, according to the commentator.

Tight restrictions introduced on spending by the European Economic Community partners is explained partly by a report which deals with the financial standing of "The Ten". Five of them, the document indicates, are in danger of finding themselves in a vicious circle of huge budget deficits. The state debts of Ireland and Belgium, for example, will, according to some forecasts, surpass the value of goods and services produced by the nations this year. Hence, the reluctance of several countries to take additional financial obligations to the European Economic Community.

Western European experts note that the ability of the Economic Community to get out of a protracted crisis will largely depend on the size of U.S. bank interest rates and the exchange rates of the U.S. Dollar which the Washington administration nas artificially kept high so as to sort out its own problems at the expense of the competitors from Western Europe. Urging Western European partners to show "Solidarity" on military and political issues, the United States, however, is in no hurry to meet their grievances in the economic field. On the contrary, the U.S.A. hinders their chances in an effort to cushion the blows of the crisis and unemployment.

The crisis of the European Economy Community is growing. The discussions held by Common Market ministers have shown convincingly that at times of economic difficulties the foundation of "United Europe" shows signs of being ready to collapse. (Effort to promote) capitalist integration fails every time when it is confronted with the law of the jungle which reigns in a market economy, Vladimir Potapov writes in conclusion.

U.S. WANTS TO SMUGGLE STRATEGIC WEAPONS INTO EUROPE

LD252317 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Sergey (Lizhnevskiy) commentary]

[Text] From Western press reports of the past few days, American envoys last spring secretly approached the British Government about siting Minuteman missiles with conventional warheads on the British Isles. The matter would still be a secret if a member of the House of Commons, Roland Boyes, had not raised it in Parliament. When challenged to answer this question, Mrs Thatcher had to admit that London had been approached informally, though she swore the American offer had been turned down. This failed to allay the fears of MP's. According to THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, they are going to investigate why the American offer had not been published for months and, above all, who empowered the American officials to make it.

This report shows that the American militarists are not content to have only medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. They would like to deploy strategic missiles there such as the huge Minuteman II and Minuteman III. Only naive people could fall for the talk that the European version would carry conventional warheads. Minutemans, far from design for conventional warfare, form the core of the American strategic nuclear missile forces based on land. The Minuteman III has a lift-off weight of more than 35 tons and carries three independently targeted warheads of 350 kilotons each. Experts agree with the view that it's a first-strike weapon.

By adding strategic systems to its medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the United States apparently would like to upset the balance of strength and turn other NATO countries for good measure into its hostages. It is clear to everyone that these plans are fraught with fatal consequences for European and world security. Equally deserving is a WASHINGTON POST report by Walter Pincus, the same Pincus who discovered that the national budget contained a ciphered article concerning the production of neutron weapons.

This time he revealed a Pentagon plan to manufacture 925 modernized nuclear shells to be used by artillery in Western Europe. According to the man, the Senate last month voted $1.1 billion for the purpose.

The Americans made much of their decision to withdraw part of their tactical nuclear warheads from Western Europe. Instead, as it turns out, they are going to deploy sophisticated new weapons. According to Pincus, the 925 shells will have twice the effective range of those available to the American forces in Europe at the moment. The American strategists would like to smuggle strategic missiles and newer and more dangerous nuclear tactical weapons into Western Europe. They try to conceal this from the public at large, afraid to reveal that their desire for a balance at the lowest level is a mere sham.

GREEK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS VOLGOGRAD

LD251238 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Volgograd July 25 TASS -- "The need of struggle for peace is particularly seen here, on the place where incalculable sacrifices were made in the struggle against Hitlerite fascists, for the sake of freedom. And now Volgograd is the vanguard of the fighters waging a new battle -- battle for peace, for mankind to become calm and for it to be able to confidently follow the lines of progress". This was stated by Ioannis Alevras, president of Parliament of Greece during a talk at the executive committee of the city soviet of people's deputies of Volgograd. Ioannis Alevras leads a delegation of parliamentarians of his country which stayed here for three days. The guests made a tour of historical places of the hero city on the Volga, where fierce fighting was underway in the days of the Stalingrad battle (from July 17, 1942 to February 2, 1943). The parliamentarians viewed the ensemble monument to heros of the Stalingrad battle at the Mamaev hill from which one can see almost the whole city which extends along the Volga River bank for 80 kilometres.

Parliamentarians of Greece laid a wreath to the eternal fire on the square of fallen fighters.

"The Stalingrad battle", said Ioannis Alevras, "signified a fundamental change in the course of the Second World War. Had the fascists managed to capture Stalingrad, I do not know whether we, the Greeks and all the rest of the European countries, would be free. It is a source of joy to see now the city with almost a million-strong population having been reconstructed from ruins on the place of the giant battle, and now flourishing. Its residents, courageous fighters for freedom of the motherland, are now most firmly fighting for the most treasured thing on earth -- peace."

Chairman of the city Executive Committee of Volgograd Vladimir Atopov told the guests about the activities of Volgograders in strengthening friendship between nations, about extensive united-town links of the hero city, he acquainted the guests with the work of the city soviet, its 500 deputies, most of whom are workers.

The delegation left for Leningrad today.

ISRAELI ELECTIONS 'HAVE NOT CHANGED ANYTHING'

TA251954 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1630 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Observers in Israel and throughout the world describe the situation created after the Knesset elections as some sort of broken rubik cube that can no longer be properly aligned. The two large blocs took a beating and were forced to make compromise agreements with many small parties. Many believe that the goal is almost unattainable.

Both the Likud and the Alignment argue that the voters are the ones who complicated the situation. They claim that any possible coalition will be composed of movements and parties with diverse and frequently contradictory opinions and motivations. In these conditions, no government will be able to function at a time when Israeli society has to cope with pressing problems requiring urgent solutions.

However, it seems to us that those responsible for the entanglement are not the voters, but the leaders of the large blocs. According to observers, the results at the ballot boxes not only attest to the voters' dissatisfaction with the Likud's policy, but to their lack of trust in the official opposition as well.

Long before the elections, the representatives of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality [Hadash] noted that the Alignment's platform does not represent a real alternative, and cannot extricate Israel from its current crisis. They emphasized that the official opposition must formulate a substantially new policy designed to establish a stable peace in the region and to remedy the economic and moral situation in Israel. The Alignment was not prepared to do this, and opted to appear in the elections as a sane version of the Likud.

The secretary general of the Israeli Communist Party, Me'ir Wilner, noted in this context that the failure of the coalition did not turn into a victory for the Alignment because the latter did not offer the electorate an alternative policy. The Alignment attempted to play in the Likud's court, Wilner emphasized, but the Likud is stronger in its own court. Not only Communists, but all sober Israelis have realized this today.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT noted that both the Likud and the Alignment were dealt a blow because they appeared to be almost identical in the eyes of the electorate. Many people in Israel currently believe that a new inefficient government will not be able to solve the crisis afflicting the State of Israel. Furthermore, such a government will not last long. However, regardless of how things develop, the Likud remains the main winner according to THE JERUSALEM POST, as the status quo is compatible with the Likud's interests.

While most Israelis are very concerned, official U.S. circles are ostensibly watching the situation with apathy. Official spokesmen in Washington have announced that the administration will maintain good relations with any Israeli Government, be it one led by the Likud or by the Alignment. In fact, the administration believes that in the future, Israel will continue to serve U.S. interests and will conduct a policy promoting Washington's interests in the Middle East.

It is easy to foresee what the pro-U.S. circles in Israel have in mind. In exchange for a pot of dollars, they have been more than ready to go on leading Israel down the path of acts of aggression and territorial annexations. (?Out of) blind hatred for the Arabs, they were ready to pile additional obstacles on the road to peace in the region.

Therefore, it may be asserted that the elections in Israel have not changed anything. Those who voted for parties that advocate war and settlement, for shrewd politicians on the far right, for those who advocate a cruel Zionism and who hate the Arabs to death, for the direct representatives of those who only care about their own prosperity, for pro-U.S. functionaries who try to curb progress toward peace in the region -- all these Israeli voters have put their own security in question. It is hard to understand how they failed to realize that their vote would lead to increased tension, to bloodshed, and to a growing threat to the very existence of the State of Israel.

SOVIET, IRAQI LEADERS SHOW DESIRE FOR RELATIONS

LD251652 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The USSR and the Republic of Iraq have once again expressed their desire to deepen and develop friendly, cooperative relations. This was expressed in the cables exchanged by the two countries' leaders on the Iraqi people's national day -- Revolution Day. The cables also stated that friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples are in accordance with their basic national interests, and the interests of consolidating world security and peace, and with the struggle for the triumph of justice in the Middle East. Full equality, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual benefit constitute a strong foundation for the development of the USSR's friendly relations with every Arab state, irrespective of its sociopolitical system.

It is logical for the Arab countries to appreciate the USSR's clear and firm policy toward them, and there is growing confirmation in the Arab world of the exceptional importance of the Soviet support for guaranteeing the success of the cause of all Arabs in the struggle against the forces of imperialist aggression and regional conquests. Hence the increasing desire in the various Arab states to establish relations with the USSR at the highest level and to develop comprehensive cooperation with it. This inclination is not only a distinctive characteristic of states such as Iraq, for instance, but also of the so-called moderate states such as Kuwait, Jordan, and Tunisia. Finally, the Arab countries are increasingly supporting the constructive Soviet initiatives aimed at a just settlement in the Middle East and consider them an alternative to the policy of imposing will and individuality [as heard] which the United States and Israel are striving to force on the Arabs.

LEBANESE REACTION TO ISRAELI LIAISON OFFICE CITED

PM251529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov report: "Blackmailing Lebanon"]

[Text] Beirut, 21 Jul -- The question of closing the so-called Israeli "Liaison Office" remains at the focus of public attention in Lebanon. As is known, Tel Aviv is sabotaging the Lebanese Government's demand for disbanding this unlawful "diplomatic representation" which, according to Lebanon's Defense Minister 'Usayran, has been turned into an "espionage center." Lebanese parliamentarians support this demand. This government decision, Munir abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the parliament, said, is clear proof that Lebanon, having annulled the one-sided 17 May 1983 "peace treaty" with Israel, is proceeding to eliminate the dire consequences of that agreement. Resistance to the Israeli occupation, he went on, is the Lebanese people's national duty. Supported by the Lebanese Government, resistance will continue until the definitive and unconditional withdrawal of the occupation forces.

Meanwhile, the question of closing the "Liaison Office" has provided a pretext for subjecting Lebanon to blackmail and arm-twisting techniques.

Tel Aviv's impudent actions, blatantly flouting Lebanese demands, are being defended in Washington for the umpteenth time. A U.S. State Department spokesman has expressed "regret" at the legitimate measures taken by the Lebanese authorities.

This statement, the Beirut DAILY STAR writes, could mean that the Reagan administration supports Israeli's ambitions to do as it pleases in Lebanon and denies the Lebanese people the right to be masters of their own country. Washington, the newspaper notes, is Tel Aviv's accomplice in attempting to thwart the political process to restore peace and security in Lebanon.

Lately, imperialist and Zionist agents in Lebanon have stepped up their intrigues. Explosions, fires, and terrorist acts have occurred in Beirut and other Lebanese cities. Last night the Soviet Consulate was shelled. Fortunately, there were no casualties, but the building was damaged.

Gunfire reverberated in the mountains last night. Attempts to destabilize the Lebanese situation and prevent the people from restoring the country's national sovereignty and integrity are continuing.

## LEBANON'S BIRRI CONDEMNS ISRAELI EXPANSION

LD251809 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Here is an interview by our correspondent Sergey Krylov with the leader of the Lebanese Amal Movement, Minister Nabih Birri, who visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. The interview was conducted just prior to the distinguished guest's departure from Moscow.

[Begin recording] [Krylov] Mr Minister, on behalf of Soviet radio, I am very happy to greet you in our country. The first question is about the situation in southern Lebanon; how do you assess it?

[Birri] This old question keeps coming up. In southern Lebanon, Israel continues to attack the inhabitants and tries to turn it into a northern bank. You are aware that just over 4 months ago, Israel cut the coastal road between Beirut and Sidon, thus geographically separating southern Lebanon from the rest of the country. After restricting the agricultural and economic roles of the southern sons, Israel is trying to link the south's economic role with the Israeli economy.

But even more serious is that after having violated The Hague and Geneva conventions and the occupied land's civil rights, Israel is now trying to rid the south of all those opposed to its occupation. It is not content with keeping hundreds of southern sons in the Ansar detention camp and killing some of the religious ulema, nor with isolating and arresting the Amal Movement leaders. Therefore, it exiled Muhammad Hasan al-Amin, president of the courts in Sidon, to Beirut.

Why such interest in expelling one person? The question is not an idle one. We remember full well what Israel has done in the West Bank. Israel is now doing the same to southern Lebanon. Since the Israeli elections are now taking place, and since the Israeli leaders have been deceiving not only the world, but the Israeli people since 1948 about the so-called Israeli peace, we say from Moscow to not only the Arab and international public, but also to the Israeli public, that using the myth of peace in the Galilee and Israeli security to colonize the Arab region and threaten world peace will only lead to another threat directly affecting the people of Israel.

[Krylov] I notice that this is very important, and I would like to point out that in the United States and Israel, much is said about Lebanon's need to rely on U.S. assistance in solving the southern Lebanon problem, while they simultaneously distort the Soviet Union's position on this problem. What are your views on this?

[Birri] I would like to tell you that the Lebanese Government's relations with the American Government are more extensive than with the Soviet Government. I ask: What did the American Government do for the Lebanese people? For your information, the number of southern Lebanese expatriates residing in the United States is, without exaggeration, in the hundreds of thousands. In [city indistinct] Michigan, there are about 100,000 Lebanese; in Los Angeles, about 60,000 Lebanese; and there are Lebanese in San Francisco, Denver, and Miami. They are good American citizens working in American factories. Lebanese emigration from southern Lebanon to the United States began 62 years ago. The land of these new Americans, Lebanese who now have American nationality, is occupied by Israel.

[Krylov] The Lebanese emigration gives America manpower and facilitates the Israeli process of expansion and occupation of Lebanese territories. This indicates no American desire to solve the crises of Lebanon and the entire region.

[Birri] We say that the best way to peace is: first, total Israeli withdrawal from the Lebanese territories in accordance with the UN resolutions; and second, give the Palestinian people the right to self-determination. This can only be accomplished through an international conference, originally supported by the Soviet Government. The talks I conducted in Moscow, were extremely useful in this connection. It became clear to us that the Soviet people and government not only support the Arab people and the rights of the weak, but want a just solution to the crisis of the region.

[Krylov] Thank you very much for this interview. [end recording]

GLUKHOV VIEWS SYRIAN ECONOMY, TIES WITH USSR

PM251501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 84 Second Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "Damascus Stories"]

[Excerpt] Damascus, July -- The future Damascus will be a constellation of satellite cities, many being founded now, such as Dummar, which will house more than 30,000 residents.

Water supply, transportation, electricity, housing, this is the range of paramount issues. They are being resolved in various ways. Soviet specialists are assisting in a water resource study in the Ghutah Valley, where the Syrian capital is situated. The possibility of building a subway is being studied. The state is trying to solve many socioeconomic problems. For example, one-third of the 1984 budget in Damascus Province will be spent on constructing and repairing schools. However, there are not enough state funds for everything, and residential contruction in Damascus is carried out primarily by the private sector.

The Syrian press does not hide the existing difficulties, largely caused by Israeli aggression, the intrigues of reaction and imperialism, and the backwardness inherited from colonial times. Syrian President H. al-Asad spoke of these problems recently when taking the new government's oath. He pointed out the importance of strengthening the national economy and developing the state sector.

He also called for a struggle against mismanagement and for boosting the country's production potential. "The situation within the country is stable," he declared. "It inspires us to firmly travel further along our chosen path. We have great, boundless faith in the people. Our people's consciousness is high."

However, Syrians constantly have to be on the alert. At a recent session, the republic's People's Council (the country's parliament) approved this year's budget. The deputies were obliged to schedule a 19-percent increase in defense appropriations over last year.

Of course, the problem of defending the motherland against impending danger takes priority, Mahmud az-Zu'bi, chairman of the People's Council, told this correspondent. This means that under these difficult conditions, our economic resources must operate at peak capacity.

It was no coincidence that specific economic questions were broadly debated at the parliamentary session. Questions of supplying the basic needs of the population and the prospects for agriculture development were examined. The problem rationally using the newly opened lands is particularly urgent, Mahmud az-Zu'bi continued. When building the Euphrates Dam, Western specialists recommended distributing plots for private use. That approach would have ruled out the possibility of forming cooperatives and using modern equipment in the agrarian sector. The creation of state farms at Maskanah, assisted by Soviet specialists, has proven itself. Relying on past achievements, Syria has great potential for expanding agriculture, water and land resources, cadres, and accumulated knowledge.

We highly value our fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union, which is developing in all spheres, political, economic, and military, Az-Zu'bi said. Its results include important projects and construction sites, the electrification of almost the entire country, and progress in many sectors. On the 40th anniversary of Soviet-Syrian diplomatic relations, it is particularly obvious that they are founded on a principled basis and are of tremendous significance. The USSR is the chief mainstay of the National Liberation Movement. The Soviet Union contributes tremendously to the struggle against the imperialist and Zionist intrigues and towards establishing a just and lasting peace in the Near East, allying with the Arab peoples and supporting the righteous defence of their legitimate national rights.

Khalid Bakdash, Syrian Communist Party Central Committee general secretary, devoted great attention to Syrian-Soviet cooperation in his interview. He said that the friendship and cooperation treaty signed in 1980 has raised relations between our countries to a new level. The Soviet Union, the senior Syrian Communist pointed out, always advocates satisfying the Arab peoples' national aspirations, establishing lasting peace in the Near East, and granting the Palestinians the right to self-determination and create their own independent state.

Given constant blackmail and military pressure from Tel Aviv and Washington, the activity of the National Progressive Front, which incorporates the ruling Ba'th Party, the Syrian Communist Party, and other democratic organizations, still remains topical. This front represents a rallying point for the people and mobilizes them to rebuff the enemy and resolve internal problems.

... In the evenings, Damascus is aglow with bright lights. There are more and more of them every day -- the peaceful lights of a rapidly growing city despite the sinister shadow of Israeli aggression that still hangs over it.

PRAVDA NOTES IRAN'S MISTREATMENT OF TUDEH LEADER

PM250946 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Prevent Reprisal"]

[Text] Paris, 23 Jul -- The threat of death is hanging over H. Tabari, one of the recognized leaders of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh). A well-known Iranian philosopher, sociologist, and writer, he spent a long time in the underground and struggled against the shah's regime. H. Tabari was seized a year ago, when the present authorities' repressive actions against the Tudeh Party were at their height. After the 77-year-old party activist had been tortured and indoctrinated, L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE writes, a farcical broadcasting of his "confessions" on TV was staged.

The Iranian authorities obstinacy in persecuting H. Tabari, a sick man who has had two heart attacks, illustrates the repressive actions taken against those who seek the establishment of genuine democracy in their country, L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE writes. The newspaper issues an appeal to save one of the Tudeh Party's leaders from death and to secure his, and all Iranian political prisoners' release.

FRG'S GENSCHER SEEKS IMPROVED TIES WITH IRAN

PM251537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports: "FRG Foreign Minister's Trip"]

[Text] Nicosia, 21 Jul -- FRG Foreign Minister H. D. Genscher arrived in Tehran for talks with the Iranian leadership, the Iranian IRNA news agency reports. On arrival, Genscher declared his intention to discuss a number of international issues in Tehran.

Bonn, 21 Jul -- West German television has reported that Bonn "is pinning hopes for strengthened political relations between the FRG and Iran" on the foreign minister's visit. "The visit is also expected to promote trade and economic relations."

IRAN URGED TO PURSUE INDEPENDENT POLICY

NC251045 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] LE MONDE of France recently criticized several articles by Western authors on the problems of the Persian Gulf countries. According to LE MONDE, the Persian Gulf situation can improve given gradual internal changes within Iran.

Let us see what LE MONDE means by using the term "internal changes within Iran." According to the article, the ideal situation would be for Iran to rejoin the West's joint defense system. It therefore becomes clear that the imperialists and their propaganda machinery want to revive your country's dependence on the West, which was overcome with the 11 February revolution.

Commenting on FRG Foreign Minister Genscher's recent visit to Iran, the West German press also published many articles on this topic. For example, [words indistinct] writes that as a result of the Tehran talks, the Iranian leaders expressed a (?common) interest in expanding multilateral cooperation, with both the FRG and with other Western countries. Because the Iranians did not criticize U.S. policy even once during the talks with Genscher, the West German media believe that Iran has taken a long step toward the West. Therefore, does Iran accept the West's advice or not? Naturally only your country can decide.

Events dictate change and adoption of responsible measures. Those problems raised by the anti-shah revolution should be solved. So far, the principles declared by Iran's constitution have not been fulfilled. Land reform benefiting the toiling farmers has remained on paper. The laws to nationalize heavy industry, property of the compradore bourgeoisie, and large banks have not been implemented. Your country should solve unemployment and social injustices to improve the living conditions and welfare of your country's workers.

It is clear that the bloody war, which resulted in approximately 1 million deaths and immense material losses, should be ended as soon as possible to normalize life in Iran. For the imperialists, the Iran-Iraq war is a good pretext for intervention in regional affairs, the deployment of warships and planes, and for crushing the rapid deployment force near Iran's borders. On the pretext of defending navigation routes in the Persian Gulf, the U.S. imperialists are blatantly preparing for an armed intervention, and Iran may be a victim of this intervention before others.

Thus, it is clear that the Iranians cannot expect good results by leaning toward the West, something which the deposed shah wanted and which his friends and mentors now seek. Past experience convincingly shows that the relations the West is trying to impose on your country can only result in calamity. It is no accident that 5 years ago, the anti-shah revolution decisively rejected subservient dependence on the (?developed) industrial capitalist countries.

I think many of you know that only those developing countries have truly progressed and have raised the people's living conditions and welfare that are not dependent on the West, have adopted an independent policy, and are working toward independent national progress. Those countries are implementing important economic, social, and cultural reforms benefiting the toiling masses, and they pursue an independent foreign policy. Syria, Algeria, Ethiopia, the PDRY, and Angola are among those countries.

You undoubtedly remember that on the dawn of the revolution, your country declared a similar independent policy. Progress without deviations from this path is tantamount to the materialization of the Iranian people's hopes and wishes.

Dear friends, I conclude my talk with wishes for your health and happiness.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS EGYPT'S 1952 UPRISING

LD241823 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Thirty two years have passed since the Egyptian people, following the progressive Free Officers Movement, rose to topple the pro-imperialist monarchical regime on 23 July 1952. The Egyptian revolution was a turning point in the entire Arab national liberation movement. A festive meeting devoted to this prominent day in Egypt's history was held by Soviet social circles at the House of Friendship With the Peoples of Foreign Countries in Moscow. Here is a report on this festive meeting:

The Soviet people hold the anti-imperialist and antifeudalist revolution in Egypt in great esteem. Therefore, at the House of Friendship in Moscow, following tradition, public figures, engineers, and prominent Soviet workers, all members of the Soviet-Egyptian Friendship Society, gathered to celebrate the revolution's 32d anniversary.

Many of them have visited Egypt, worked there on various industrial projects, taught at Egyptian universities and high schools, and helped Egyptian specialists on land reclamation. All returned with beautiful memories of the friendly Egyptian people. Their thoughts and feelings were expressed by Petr Neporozhnyy, Soviet minister of power and electrification, chairman of the board of the Soviet-Egyptian Friendship Society; Petr Koshelev, deputy chairman of the Foreign Economic Relations Committee; and others who spoke at the festive meeting.

[Begin Koshelev recording in Russian, fading into translation] Petr Koshelev, deputy chairman of the Foreign Economic Relations Committee, said that the July 1952 revolution opened a new page in the history of Soviet-Egyptian relations. Until then, our countries had rich but limited relations. The Egyptian July revolution completed these traditional relations by developing strong political, economic, and technical cooperation.

He added that the Soviet Union rendered the strongest support to the Egyptian people to repulse the Israeli-imperialist aggression in 1956. At the request of the Egyptian revolutionary leadership, the Soviet Union gave Egypt aid to improve [words indistinct] and to build a number of industrial and agricultural projects, which later became the cornerstone of Egypt's entire economy and the basis of its independent economic policy. In view of this firm attitude by the Soviet Union and in appreciation for it, the Egyptian leadership under prominent Egyptian and Arab world politician Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir realized a glaring fact: the struggle for total economic and political independence and against all forms of imperialist exploitation cannot succeed unless it is supported by international socialism. With time, Soviet-Egyptian relations became an anti-imperialist alliance in struggle, which helped Egypt's speedy march along the path of economic and social progress.

He also said: We are confident that not only do the Soviet people harbor sincere feelings of friendship toward the Egyptian people, but the Egyptians harbor such feelings towards the Soviets. No matter what obstacles the bitter enemies of Egypt's independence and sovereignty put in the path of Soviet-Egyptian friendship through lies and fabrications, the edifice of this friendship will remain strong and firm just like the High Dam in Aswan.

The Egyptian charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union, Umar [name indistinct] Muhammad, also spoke, addressing himself to the Soviets present at the House of Friendship in Moscow, stating in the name of the Egyptian people:

[Begin Muhammad recording] I would like to express thanks to the Soviet Friendship Societies Federation and to the Soviet-Egyptian Friendship Society and to you, dear friends, who have come here so that we can jointly celebrate the 32d anniversary of the 23 July revolution.

Friends, we have found a reliable friend in the Soviet Union. Our people will never forget how the peoples of the Soviet Union and their government stood by our just causes; they will never forget the efforts made by the Soviet Union to remove the consequences of the imperialist aggression or to render assistance to us to develop our economy. I do not propose to recall all of your assistance here -- one instance of which, your participation through expertise and financial aid in the building of the High Dam in Aswan, has become an immortal and living symbol of Egyptian-Soviet friendship. [end recording]

VOROZHEYKIN RETURNS FROM MOROCCAN CONGRESS

PM241335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] I.Ye. Vorozheykin, representative of the CPSU and first deputy chief editor of PRAVDA, returned to Moscow 19 July after participating in the work of the Fourth Congress of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces of Morocco.

U.S. EXERCISES CALLED STEP TOWARD INTERVENTION

LD260858 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 26 TASS -- The Pentagon has announced that major exercises are to be held early in September. These will become one more stage in U.S. preparations for direct military actions in the Middle East, specifically in the Persian Gulf zone.

More than 50,000 servicemen are to be involved in the exercises codenamed "Gallant Eagle-84". These will mainly be units of the "Rapid Deployment Force" formed for conducting gendarme operations in "hot points" of the planet. According to the Pentagon's report, tested will be combat actions in conditions approached to the maximum to real ones: The exercises are to be held in California, in the desert.

A high-placed representative of the Reagan administration actually reaffirmed that under the pretext of ensuring "freedom of navigation" in the Persian Gulf the United States is leading things to military interference in that region. Speaking on Wednesday in a subcommittee of the House of Representatives, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy overtly said that the United States should continue to "be ready" to undertake a greater military role in the Persian Gulf.

## USTINOV, OTHERS MEET WITH GUINEA DEFENSE MINISTER

PM261015 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, yesterday received Captain Keita, minister of national defense of the Republic of Guinea, who is visiting the USSR. Issues of mutual interest were examined during the meeting.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; M.A. Sergeychik, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, USSR deputy defense minister; USSR Ambassador to the Republic of Guinea Kitayev; and Republic of Guinea Ambassador to the USSR Kante took part in the discussion, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

## ANGOLAN DELEGATION TO DISCUSS MEDIA COOPERATION

WA240930 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 30 Jun 84 p 3

[AZERINFORM report: "Guests From Angola"]

[Text] A delegation of executives of mass information media of the People's Republic of Angola, headed by Adelino Almeida, deputy chief of the MPLA-Labor Party Propaganda Department, has spent 3 days in Baku. The delegation is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Gostelradio to expand cooperation and strengthen friendly ties between the television and radio organizations of the two countries.

The guests saw the sights of the republic's capital. They visited the Azerbaijan Oil and Chemical Institute imeni M. Azizbekov, where Angolan students are studying, and the Shuvelyanskiy Flowergrowing Sovkhoz.

The delegation was at the Azerbaijan SSR Gostelradio and had a conversation with its chairman, E.G. Kuliyev.

On 30 June the guests will leave for Moscow.

## MADAGASCAR PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

PM251437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] The delegation of the Congress Party for the Independence of Madagascar (AKFM) headed by (A. Rakutuvau Ravelu), candidate member of the AKFM Politburo, which visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, has left Moscow for Antananarivo.

The delegation visited the Moldavian SSR as well as Moscow. The Malagasy guests had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Economic and International Departments, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, the USSR Gosplan, Moscow Gorispolkom, and the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Institute, and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The delegation members expressed satisfaction with the results of their stay in the USSR.

GOVERNMENT MESSAGE TO CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

PM260947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro!

On the Cuban people's glorious revolutionary festival -- national uprising day -- we send you and all the republic's working people fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations.

Every year that passes shines increasingly brightly in the historical perspective the significance of the feat of the heroes who stormed the Moncada barracks 26 July 1953 for the victory of the Cuban revolution and the upsurge of the anti-imperialist national liberation movement.

Since the victory of the revolution the Cuban people have implemented profound socio-economic transformations. Your achievements in all spheres of life -- in the economy and culture, in education and health care -- serve as an inspiring example of the successes which a country can achieve under conditions of free, independent development.

The Cubans' ardent desire to devote themselves entirely to peaceful creative labor -- which is being hindered by incessant imperialist pressure, blockade, threats, and provocations -- is profoundly understandable and near to the Soviet people. Soviet people voice solidarity with the Cuban people's resolute struggle to ensure their motherland's freedom, independence, and peaceful life. The Soviet Union is a loyal friend and comrade of Cuba in this just struggle. The community of socialist countries, peace-loving states, and progressive forces throughout the world are on its side.

We note with satisfaction the further strengthening of all-around Soviet-Cuban ties founded on the principles of socialist internationalism. With its principled, peace-loving policy and its active involvement in CEMA activities, Cuba is making a significant contribution to the common cause of socialism. Cuba's consistent actions against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism and in defense of states' rights, national sovereignty, and independence have won it high international prestige.

On this portentous day we wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, the Communists, and the entire fraternal Cuban people further successes in implementing the plans for the country's social and economic development outlined by the Communist Party.

Long live the unbreakable fraternal friendship of the people of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES CUBAN NEWS AGENCY OFFICIAL

LD231517 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1205 GMT 23 Jul 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, today received Perez Galdos, deputy director of the Cuban NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY. They held a friendly conversation.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON ENHANCING TRADE UNION ROLE

PM260903 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Enhancing the Trade Unions' Role"]

[Text] The other day, as the press reported, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo at its regular session examined the question of the tasks of party organizations in connection with reports and elections in the trade unions. This again showed our party's concern for the Soviet people's well-being and for enhancing the trade unions' prestige. The forthcoming campaign in the country's biggest mass public organization, which unites 135 million people, will be a major event in Soviet society. The prime duty of party committees and primary party organizations is to do everything possible to ensure that the campaign helps increase the trade unions' initiative and step up their role in our life.

The reports and elections derive particular significance from the fact that they will be taking place at the crucial stage of the completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the commencement of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. It is clear how important it is to enhance the activeness of trade union committees, economic organs, and labor collectives in the struggle for the unconditional fulfillment of our plans and socialist pledges.

Sunday's newspapers published the results of the fulfillment of the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in the first half of 1984. They are gratifying because of the rapid increase in the scale of social production and the increase in its efficiency. At the same time, substantial shortcomings have emerged in the work of certain sectors of the national economy and individual enterprises and shops. And now, during the preparations for and holding of the report and election meetings and conferences, the correct thing to do will be to comprehensively analyze the sources of the successes and of the shortcomings revealed, to adopt leading experience which has earned a splendid reputation, and to more rapidly rid ourselves of whatever is hampering progress.

In the course of the reports and elections it is necessary to critically examine how trade union organizations ensure the observance of collective contracts and concern themselves with creating suitable conditions for working people's labor, life, and leisure, and how the practical implementation of the provisions of the Law on Labor Collectives is being sought. Keen attention and in-depth analysis must be directed toward those aspects of the trade unions' activity where their persistent work is of paramount importance. This means social insurance and the organization of medical and health care services, the mass physical culture movement, amateur artistic activity, and tourism.

As you can see, our trade unions have quite enough to worry about. Nothing is trivial in their work, everything is important: the creation of a good moral and psychological climate in the team or sector, the prompt allocation of a pass for resort or sanatorium treatment for a comrade in need of it, the safeguarding of high labor discipline, the fair allocation of new apartments... Our trade unions have many rights, but many duties too, and matters must be organized in such a way that they are all fulfilled as well as possible. Party committees and primary party organizations are called upon to help them in this matter.

We Communists are all trade union members too, so every one of us must take the greatest possible care to ensure that this very crucial campaign in the trade unions takes place in an atmosphere of businesslike criticism and self-criticism, and helps to improve the style and forms of work and develop democracy within the unions.

A special, heightened responsibility now rests on the shoulders of party people who have been elected to trade union leadership organs. They must be exemplary in fulfilling their public duties and set an example of principle and persistence in the struggle for the working people's interests, the development of the people's well-being, and the strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might. Some 4 million Communists work on trade union organs today -- a huge army which is capable of ensuring effective party influence in all sectors, all spheres of activity.

The majority of party people employed directly in the trade unions do not spare effort, energy, or knowledge in promoting the successful resolution of the set tasks, and are true organizers of the masses. Let us cite one of many examples. A. I. Ivanov, chairman of the trade union committee at Podgorodneye Sovkhoz in Kalinin Oblast, is heading a feed procurement detachment by himself for the sixth summer in succession, and is achieving great success. This year other leaders have followed the example of this Communist and trade union leader. The result: The sovkhoz' feed procurement rate is more than twice the average for the oblast and for the rayon. By mid-July, for instance, over 1,000 tons of hay had been laid in, which is more than 70 percent of the plan.

Among party people who are also trade union activists, there is no shortage of real fighters for technical progress and the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization, true defenders of the working person's interests in other sectors of the national economy.

At the same time, let us not close our eyes to the fact that not all Communists justify lofty trust. Last year, at the enterprises and organizations united by the Geological Survey Workers Union alone, 289 leaders were relieved of their posts for unsatisfactory organization of the fulfillment of socialist pledges, labor protection, and other trade union requirements. They included party members and members of elected public organs.

Particular mention should be made of the importance of another function of trade union committees and their leaders -- the protection of the rights, dignity, and honor of the working person. It is no secret that proper attention is not yet devoted to this everywhere. Unfortunately, it is still not uncommon for individual trade union activists, including party members, to adopt a passive stance, and sometimes be led by the nose by certain overzealous administrators. Such instances have been repeatedly reported in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's pages. Let us recall, for instance, the unseemly role played by trade union leaders at the Mytishchi Timber Processing Plant and the Norilsk Industrial Institute, where instances came to light where ordinary workers who were unwilling to tolerate shortcomings were persecuted for their criticism. Every such case, as well as manifestations of bureaucracy and disregard for the opinions of workers, specialists, and employees, must receive a principled party assessment. We must try to ensure that apathetic people who are indifferent to the working people's needs do not get into the new trade union organs.

It is time to be bolder in bringing in to the management of trade union affairs the workers who possess organizational abilities and who know well what their comrades most need, to bring in women and young people. A number of autonomous republics and oblasts which have set a course of actively bringing forward young forces are certainly doing the right thing. Experience shows that the committees made up of energetic, principled comrades are the most consistent champions of party policy. They call people most strictly to account for violations of labor discipline or deviations from legal and moral norms, and they more decisively protect the members of the labor collective against arbitrary acts and other incorrect actions.

In recent years, unfortunately, the practice of coopting leadership workers has become too widespread. Since the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress, of the 147 newly elected secretaries of trade union councils, 104 were coopted onto the councils. In the Irkutsk Oblast trade unions council alone, five secretaries have been replaced in 2 years, and all the replacements have been coopted. The situation is no better at the middle level. In 2 and 1/2 years, 409 chairmen of republican, kray, and oblast trade union committees have been replaced. Of the replacements, 227, or 56 percent, were not former members of the committees. All this is evidence of serious defects in work with cadres and with the reserves awaiting promotion. Order must also be imposed here in the course of the campaign that is just now beginning.

The reports and elections in the trade unions will be taking place a year after the adoption of the Law on Labor Collectives, and the first results of its application will be examined. It is important to do this with particular zeal, because in some places the rights granted to labor collectives have remained unclaimed, so to speak. This was again confirmed by the discussion of this issue at the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session reported in today's issue of the paper.

The forthcoming campaign in the trade unions will certainly make a great contribution to the practical implementation of the party's consistent course of organization and discipline in all components, of strengthening law and order. The keenest attention must be devoted to the strict observance of collective contracts with the administration of our plants, factories, and construction sites. The utmost exactingness must be displayed toward the contracting parties wherever the provisions of these most important documents are not completely fulfilled or where the schedules for implementing particular measures are not adhered to. There is no shortage of such instances.

The atmosphere of the forthcoming discussion will depend to a considerable extent on the party people taking part in meetings and conferences. It is necessary to ensure that the discussion takes place in the spirit of high exactingness, keen, constructive criticism, and profound, competent analysis of all aspects of trade union activity. In the course of preparation for this period in the trade unions' life, we should turn to the experience of the last report and election campaign in the party organizations. It showed that meetings and conferences were most useful, constructive, and interesting where the broadest party aktiv had been involved in the preparations and where the Communists had the opportunity to familiarize themselves beforehand with the reports, drafts decisions, and other documents, consider them, and think about what they would say from the platform.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo expressed confidence that the reports and elections in the trade union organizations will be a real review of this most important component in Soviet society's political system and will still further enhance the trade unions' role and significance as a Leninist school of administration, management, and Communism. We must do everything possible to fully justify these high assessments of the trade unions.

## LOCAL PARTY AIDE HITS MANAGEMENT TRAINING COURSES

PM251857 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences Ya. Fedorchuk, first secretary of Ivano-Frankovsk Party Gorkom, under the rubric "Economic Leader: His Role and Responsibility": "Strength of Competence"]

[Excerpts] Every year ministries and departments call up directors, chief engineers, chief specialists, and departmental leaders for all kinds of courses.

The benefits from departmental studies are extremely few, and in some cases they turn into a kind of extra leave. You start asking such a "student" what he has gleaned in the capitals, and you hear that they were addressed by economists, jurists, lecturers specializing in international affairs, honored artistes... He might describe in very great detail how many movies he saw, and which ones, where he had dinner and supper... only don't wait for an answer to the question: "What will you introduce?"

I have noticed that the majority of leaders who have received additional training in sectorial courses do not change their work style or apply their new knowledge in practice, and so, this conclusion suggests itself: It is necessary to seriously improve this form of study, which is costly for the state. It is necessary to revise study programs so that they reflect the main directions in the development of science and technology in relation to the sectors' tasks and progressive experience. It would be good to extend to all sectors a system of course work devoted to resolving the urgent tasks facing enterprises. The student would study such work in the courses and then introduce his own development in his own enterprise. Only after this would it be possible to assess him and recommend him for a post.

There is no need to say here again that the demands made on the economic leader and the scale of the tasks being resolved by him are increasing every year, and that the production management machinery is becoming more complex. With every passing year you feel increasingly acutely that the system of training and retraining leading cadres is lagging behind the demands of the day. Clearly, the time has come to resolve this task on a statewide scale. What is needed is an efficiently thought-out system of training at a regional and sectorial level, and the creation of bases and support centers -- in the form of study classes and progressive production facilities. Well-thought-out programs and a systemic approach are needed. It is time to end sectorial independence. The system of raising the qualifications of leading economic cadres must have a single method center, and the Academy of the National Economy could be that center.

The economy is developing in such a direction that the rights of economic leaders are increasingly being extended, along with their responsibility. For this they need profound knowledge because entrusting something to an incompetent means ruining not just the idea, but also the thing itself. Incompetence today is economically disadvantageous.

## LENINGRAD OBKOM PLENUM DEBATES KOMSOMOL TASKS

PM251535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 84 First Edition p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent V. Gerasimov: "Tempering Young People. From a Leningrad CPSU Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Leningrad -- Over 30,000 young men and women and more than 1,000 Komsomol youth collectives in Leningrad Oblast have completed their targets for the 4th year of the 5-year plan during July. Young people are doing shock work at Komsomol construction sites. The 800,000-strong detachment of Leningrad Komsomol members is making a substantial contribution to the implementation of the Energy and Food Programs, the transformation of the Non-Chernozem Zone, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the intensification of economy and thrift measures. These facts were quoted at a 20 July Leningrad party obkom plenum.

It discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in light of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Increasing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" and of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches on questions of the party's work with young people.

"Party leadership of the youth movement is the main condition of the revolutionary continuity of the generations in socialist society, and the ideological molding of youth is a matter for the whole party, for every Communist and all state and public organizations," L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, said in his report at the plenum. "Conviction, comradely attention, practical assistance -- these are the demands on the style of leadership of the Komsomol and young people."

The party organizations' chief task, it was stated at the plenum, is to ensure the more active involvement of young people in the practical implementation of plans for economic and cultural building. In the case of Leningraders these plans are extensive and crucial and they have a common objective, which is to constantly increase the volume of production with labor productivity rising at a preferential rate.

The facts cited at the plenum show that young people are living up to the confidence placed in them. At the A.A. Zhdanov Shipbuilding Plant the young engineers were commissioned to develop automation and software systems for a plasma metal-cutting installation. The unit is now functioning. A considerable number of workers were thus freed. Thus, another step was taken toward the creation of flexible automated production in the shop, and a considerable economic and educational effect was produced.

However, the speakers noted with concern, some party committees are not scrutinizing Komsomol organizations' work closely enough and are doing little to make them more active. Party and economic leaders must solve the tasks relating to training and the organization of young people's work and leisure, making absolutely sure that Komsomol members participate in this process, issue more invitations to young people to attend open party meetings, and elect Komsomol organization secretaries to party committees and bureaus.

In the matter of intensifying the educational process party organizations have the right to expect more effective assistance from cultural establishments, creative unions, and the mass media.

Only in an atmosphere of exacting trust is it possible to mold the true citizen. The efforts and concern of every Communist, all party and Komsomol organizations, law enforcement organs, local soviets, and trade unions are needed in order to maintain this kind of atmosphere in production, in the family, in the hostel, in the school or institute, and in public places. Unfortunately, sometimes they display inertia and fail to arrange their work with young people in accordance with the spirit of the times. This applies, in particular, to the organization of young people's cultural recreation and mass sports. There are still substantial tasks to carry out in connection with the implementation of the reform of general educational and vocational schools.

The plenum paid the closest attention to improving Komsomol organizations' work style and eradicating formalism and bureaucratism, showiness and ballyhoo. It is important to improve the selection and placement of Komsomol cadres. Gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations were told to elaborate and implement a range of measures to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee demands aimed at improving the leadership of the Komsomol. Success is certain, it was said at the plenum, if new tasks are solved in a new way.

YUGOSLAV REPORT ON USSR LEADERSHIP, MOLOTOV

AU251445 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 21 Jul 84 p 20

[Danilo Slivnik report]

[Text] Moscow, July -- Very little has changed in the Kremlin six months after the last change at the top. Power is in the hands of the leading "troika," consisting of Konstantin Chernenko, Andrey Gromyko, and Dmitriy Ustinov, while Soviet policy is dominated by relations with the United States, which are still tense and not at all promising.

Andrey Gromyko's Ascent

A very interesting personal structure of power has formed in the Soviet party and state leadership, in which the political star of Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, who for more than 27 years has been at the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, has experienced its final ascent. No one, of course, says that the move from the domestic to the foreign field of Soviet politics has occurred precisely because of him; at the same time, there is no one in the Soviet capital who would not draw attention to the fact that the present "departments" at the summit of the Soviet political pyramid are clearly divided and that Andrey Gromyko is the one that is the indisputable strategist of Soviet foreign policy.

For the first time in history, political power in the Soviet leadership is so clearly divided that the general secretary of the CPSU and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has no absolute influence on such an important field as the Soviet state's foreign policy.

At best, decisions are adopted collectively, and Andrey Gromyko is the one who is their architect and their main interpreter.

[The following paragraph is boxed and in boldface print in the original] OBSERVERS DISAGREE ONLY IN GUESSING WHETHER THE CURRENT FOREIGN POLITICAL LINE, WHICH IS RATHER "HARD AND UNYIELDING" WHEN RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES ARE INVOLVED, IS THE RESULT OF GROMYKO'S PERSONAL VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, OR IS A LOGICAL CONTINUATION OF THE ORIENTATION THAT BEGAN IN THE MID-SEVENTIES AND WHICH BROUGHT THE SOVIET UNION TO THE POSITION OF THE OTHER SUPERPOWER IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. NAMELY, SOME OBSERVERS BELIEVE THAT IT IS PRECISELY FOR THIS REASON THAT THE SOVIET UNION IS AT NO PRICE PREPARED TO GIVE UP ITS ACQUIRED POSITIONS IN THE WORLD AND HAS SO STUBBORNLY INSISTED ON THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE AMERICAN MISSILES FROM WESTERN EUROPE THAT BECAME -- AS IS WELL KNOWN -- THE CAUSE OF SHARP CONFLICT AND FURIOUS RHETORIC BETWEEN MOSCOW AND WASHINGTON MUCH BEFORE THEY WERE DEPLOYED, AND BELIEVE THAT ANDREY GROMYKO IS SOME KIND OF SOVIET HENRY KISSINGER WHO RECOGNIZES ONLY A "BALANCE OF POWER" AND A "FULL PARTNERSHIP" WITH THE UNITED STATES.

However, many people think that regardless of the relationship in the Kremlin leadership Soviet foreign policy is now facing a certain turning point because the current direction cannot continue forever. On the one hand, the circle of interlocutors from the West who, according to assessments here, could influence Washington's positions (in the last 2 months nearly all prime ministers [as published] of the West European countries, ranging from Giulio Andreotti and Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Geoffrey Howe and French President Francois Mitterrand) has been exhausted; on the other hand, the rapidly approaching U.S. presidential elections will show who will be in the White House during the next 4 years and what can be expected from this person.

If this is going to be Ronald Reagan again (which is nearly certain), then the men in the Kremlin, whether they like it or not, will have to sit down at the negotiating table with him, and this will be regardless of the reproaches as to who has caused a deterioration of Soviet-American relations, and to agree on relations between the two superpowers. In the view of many people, they will be, to a great extent, forced to do this by the Soviet economic situation, which is now truly in the background, but which, with its unsolved problems, is constantly pushing forward and which would, despite the Soviet Union's great natural resources, only difficultly bear another radical turnabout in the arms policy.

The leading "troika" also knows this well, although currently the economy is in the hands of the second ranking team, which consists of younger leaders of the Kremlin. Nikolay Tikhonov, 79, who formally heads the 116-member strong Council of Ministers, has lately been a little less active. Thus, most of the operational work falls on Mikhail Gorbachev, Geydar Aliyev, and Vitaliy Vorotnikov, who is a "new man" in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and who heads the RSFSR Government.

[The following paragraph is boxed and in boldface in the original] MIKHAIL GORBACHEV, WHO WITH HIS 53 YEARS IS STILL THE YOUNGEST MEMBER OF THE HIGHEST PARTY LEADERSHIP IN THE COUNTRY, IS ALSO THE ONE WHO, ACCORDING TO RUMORS FROM THE KREMLIN, IS CONSIDERED TO BE KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO'S SUCCESSOR AND THE ONE WHO IS CURRENTLY WORKING MOST ON THE SOVIET UNION'S FURTURE ECONOMIC STRATEGY. BECAUSE OF THIS, SOME PEOPLE CALL HIM THE "SECOND" MAN IN THE KREMLIN. HOWEVER, THIS ASSESSMENT IS UNDOUBTEDLY SOMEWHAT PREMATURE, BECAUSE IT IS CLEARLY KNOWN WHO IS NOW TAKING THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD PLACE IN THE SOVIET PARTY AND STATE HIERARCHY AND WHO IMPARTS THE PREVAILING TONE TOTHE SOVIET POLICY.

Molotov and the Jubilee Year

In these circumstances it is not strange that, at first sight, a rather peripheral affair, that is, the return of the party card to a long-standing Stalin associate, Vyacheslav Molotov, who spent the last 20 years in complete isolation, has recently met with the greatest attention in the Moscow circles.

The Soviet press has not yet published this news, although more than 1 month has elapsed since it was learned that the party organization of old Bolsheviks, which meets once or twice a year and whose oldest member, Piotr Kolovayev, is exactly 100 years old, returned the party card to Molotov. Molotov, who on 9 March was 94 and who, after being relieved of all posts and after being expelled from the party, wrote memoirs on the first revolutionary years in Russia in a state dacha located in the suburbs of Moscow, is not much younger either. However, despite this, the main questions of why the Kremlin decided on this step, is still not clear, because Molotov's activity in the recent period of Soviet history is too well-known to people to say that what was involved was a "humanitarian gesture to an old revolutionary," as this act was commented on by some observers.

It is perhaps more probable that he has been readmitted to the party as a sign of the beginning of a broader political reappraisal of certain periods in recent Soviet history, in which World War II and the activity of the then state leadership led by J. V. Stalin, and whose direct member was also Vyacheslav Molotov, should be paid special attention. Namely, next year will be the 40th anniversary of the victory over facscism, for which fervent preparations are already being made here and at which, because of the importance of those events, the role of the chief commander, whom Khrushchev at the 20th CPSU Congress reproached for many mistakes in leading military operations, will be "cleansed" to some extent.

According to many people, Vyacheslav Molotov, who in wartime was one of Stalin's closest associates, should benefit from a part of this "reappraisal." Of course, this event may also have other dimensions, but this will be shown only after some time, while the answer is in the hands of the present Kremlin leadership which -- as appears -- does not find it easy to cope with the Soviet future or the past.

ARKHIPOV ATTENDS METALLURGY CONFERENCE

PM251155 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Jul 84 p 2

[O. Buzuluk report: "The Sector's Tasks"]

[Text] An all-union conference of ferrous metallurgy workers devoted to accelerating scientific and technical progress in that sector was held yesterday in Moscow. A report was delivered by I.P. Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy.

Work is under way in that sector to retool and renew fixed capital. A comprehensive modernization program through the year 2000 has been elaborated. Measures have been drawn up to overcome laggardness in the creation and technical equipping of experimental and test centers and production facilities.

At the same time however this work is still not fully up to the tasks put forward in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures to Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy."

The conference participants adopted recommendations aimed at radically improving all work in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in ferrous metallurgy.

Taking part in the conference were I.C. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.P. Yastrebov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry and Energy Department; and executives of ministries and departments.

BODYUL ATTENDS TRADE WORKERS' DAY MEETING

LD251251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Festive Celebration"]

[Text] A session celebrating Trade Worker's Day was held in Moscow's State Central Concert Hall on 20 July.

The Presidium comprised I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Ya.I. Kabkov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, leaders of ministries and departments, socialist competition winners, leading production workers and members of the capital's public.

USSR Trade Minister G.I. Vashchenko delivered a report.

The session participants gave assurances that the sector's working people will devote all their strength, knowledge, and experience to the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets.

KUNAYEV SPEAKS AT OBLAST PARTY MEETING

LD252329 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] We start the bulletin with a report from Taldy-Kurgan. Harvesting of grain and other crops is spreading, and fodder procurement is in full swing in the fields of Semirechye.

Taldy-Kurgan oblast agricultural workers are striving to carry out the harvest in optimum time and without waste, and to increase the number and productivity of livestock, in defiance of the problems caused by the difficult weather conditions, and as a contribution to the implementation of the Food Program.

There was discussion on this today at a meeting of the oblast party aktiv. In light of the decisions of the February and April CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade Chernenko's speeches, its participants concentrated their attention on specific ways to improve the rate and quality of work, and to coordinate the efforts to agroindustrial partners to carry out and transport the harvest, provide livestock with good wintering, and increase state sales of livestock products.

Speakers noted that more effective measures should be adopted for further developing industry, capital construction, and transport, speeding up the scientific-technical progress, improving the work of the service fields, increasing the quality of consumer goods and all products, and for a more thrifty use of raw materials, materials, and power resources.

The need was emphasized for the decisive elimination of shortcomings, the improvement of organizational, political, and ideological work, and the strengthening of discipline and order.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting. Comrade Kunayev visited a number of the oblast's rayons, inspected the fields and new buildings, and talked with workers, collective farmers, farm heads and specialists, and party, administrative, trade union, and Komsomol workers.

DINKOV, KOVALENKO VISIT AZERBAIJAN IN JUNE

WA241111 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 23 June carries on page 1 a 400-word report of the visit of V.A. Dinkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of the gas industry to Azerbaijan from 19-20 June. He visited several plants in Baku and met with enterprise managers, workers, and specialists. He was particularly interested in learning about the utilization of newly introduced capacities and the raising of the technical level of production in connection with work in the Caspian Sea. The minister pointed out shortcomings in the industry and unutilized reserves, as well as the necessity of increasing the effectiveness of geological exploration and mining work. In a meeting with Azerbaijan Communist Party First Secretary K.M. Bagirov, the prospects for further development of oil extraction in the Caspian Sea and questions concerning "reequipping the sector and providing it with contemporary technology, equipment and drilling platforms" were discussed. Various Azerbaijan party and government officials were also present at the meeting.

The same paper on 26 June carries on page 1 a 300-word report on the visit of A.V. Kovalenko, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material Reserves, to Azerbaijan from 22-24 June. Kovalenko visited several enterprises and met with workers and specialists to discuss working conditions and to learn about plan and socialist obligation fulfillment. He offered recommendations for the further improvement of the enterprises' activity in light of the February and April (1984) CPSU Plenums. The chairman then met with Bagirov and gave his impressions of Baku and noted the great successes of the republic's workers. The prospects for the further development of the material-technical base of the republic were discussed. Various Azerbaijan party and government officials participated in the discussion.

CPSU'S ROSTOV OBLAST FIRST SECRETARY RETIRES

LD251558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] A plenum of the Rostov Obkom took place today. It examined an organizational question. The plenum has released Comrade Bondarenko from his duties as the first secretary of the CPSU Obkom in connection with his retirement due to his state of health.

Comrade Vlasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, who had previously worked as an inspector of the CPSU Central Committee and, over the past few years, as first secretary of the Chechen - Inqush Obkom has been elected the first secretary of the Rostov Obkom.

Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee took the floor at the plenum. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has expressed to Ivan Afanasyevich Bondarenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, gratitude for his conscientous work for the good of the party and the people.

TRUD OBITUARY OF LABOR COMMITTEE OFFICIAL

PM260931 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Jul 84 p 3

[Obituary of "Nikolay Pavlovich Aparin"]

[Excerpts] Nikolay Pavlovich Aparin, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and CPSU Member since 1954, died suddenly on 20 July 1984 at the age of 56.

N.I. Ryzhkov; B.I. Gostev; S.A. Shalayev; Yu.P. Batalin; V.G. Lomonosov; B.G. Pashkov; A.P. Blokhin; L.A. Kostin; B.N. Gavrilov; M.M. Kravchenko; Yu.Ye. Pak; V.I. Gulyayv.

LEADERS SIGN ACTRESS' OBITUARY IN IZVESTIYA

PM251435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 6

[F.G. Ranevskaya obituary]

[Excerpts] Soviet art has sustained a great loss. Faina Grigoryevna Ranevskaya, outstanding Soviet theater and film actress, USSR People's Artist, and winner of USSR state prizes, has died in her 88th year.

G.A. Aliyev; V.I. Vorotnikov; M.S. Gorbachev; V.V. Grishin; P.N. Demichev; M.V. Zimyanin; V.F. Shauro; A.A. Yepishev; V.F. Promyslov; S.G. Lapin; F.T. Yermash; L.A. Kulidzhanov; Ye.M. Chekharin; A.M. Roganov; V.P. Trushin; Yu.Ya. Barabash; Yu.K. Borisova; Ye.I. Gabrilovich; A.A. Goncharov; O.N. Yefremov; Ye.V. Zaytsev; L.I. Kasatkina; I.F. Losev; Yu.S. Melentyev; M.V. Pashkov; T.I. Peltser; R.Ya. Plyatt; Ye.R. Simonov; A.I. Stepanova; G.A. Tovstonogov; Z.P. Tumanova; L.V. Shaposhnikova; Mi.I. Tsarev; S.I. Yutkevich.

HURRICANE CAUSES DAMAGE IN VOLYN REGION

LD251852 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; A. Ilchenko report]

[Text] Sunny weather without wind is normal for this time of the year in Volyn Region. Thus when a storm warning arrived about a possible hurricane, no one could have guessed that it would break with so monstrous a force.

Its epicenter was in Gorokhovskiy Rayon. Fronts of cold and much heated air masses collided here. The wind speed reached 35 meters per second. Almost a month's norm of precipitation, in the form of rain and large hailstones, fell in the space of 1 hour and 20 minutes, which was the duration of the storm. Even the steel pylons of high voltage electric power transmission lines failed to stand up here and there to the elements. One hundred and twenty six villages and farms in the oblast were left without electricity or communication. Forests sustained a great deal of damage.

Not a single person suffered, thanks to the precise organization of rescue work and discipline. Now all the energy, machinery, and material resources are directed toward eliminating the hurricane's consequences. Public buildings and kolkhoz farmers' houses are being rebuilt, and rural electric power and communications networks are being repaired and handed back for use. Premises belonging to livestock breeders are again being brought back for use. Life is also returning to normal in other rayons of the Volyn, Lvov, and Rovno Oblasts which were in the storm zone.

## POLITICAL BIAS COLORS WEST'S VIEW OF USSR POETS

PM251530 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 25 July carries on page 2 a 2,500-word article by Aleksey Chagin entitled "Poets and Politicians: On the Translation and Interpretation of Soviet Literature in the West."

Chagin begins by commenting on LE MONDE's claim in a report last September on the 4th International Book Fair in Moscow that "supposedly the Soviet Union lacks sufficient 'exportable' authors." According to Chagin, the "problem of demand for Soviet literary works is directly connected with the problem of creating a certain impression of them among Western readers." He goes on to mention several anthologies of Soviet poetry published in the West, saying that selection centers on "Russian poets from the beginning of the century and the twenties or early thirties and those who emerged in the late fifties and early sixties." He claims that the compilers of these anthologies "bypass -- or almost bypass -- Soviet poetry from the period between the thirties and fifties, and remain completely silent about the most characteristic trends and phenomena in poetry from the late sixties until the eighties."

Chagin says: "One cannot help noticing a recurrent feature: The attitude toward the works of poets of the older generation -- from A. Blok to B. Pasternak -- in these publications is not literary but primarily political. It is not poetry that interests the compilers in this case, but mainly the opportunity for political speculation about complex, dramatic, and at times contradictory creative careers and lives. Such attempts -- as in the books of G. Struve, M. Slonim, R. Poggioli, R. Hingley, and others -- have already been duly appraised by Soviet literary science. It is from that same standpoint that Sovietologists analyze the creative work of our modern poets."

According to Chagin, books on modern Soviet poets published in the last 10-15 years, "even including some quite recent publications -- for example, the articles on A. Voznesenskiy's poetry in THE OBSERVER last December and in LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR last February -- share a common desire to present them as some kind of literary 'opposition.' A familiar method, also applied to our most famous modern prose writers.

"In actual fact, the authors of such works are clearly aware of their tasks and formulate them frankly enough. Well-known U.S. Sovietologist Edward Brown wrote in his preface to the book 'Leading Soviet Writers,' published in 1973: '...Western critics usually feel the need to "explain" works of Soviet literature in the language of political factors.' It has to be said that E. Brown has not discovered anything new but was simply expressing a well-established tradition of Western literary science."

The author then examines the stance and attitudes of Western compilers of Soviet literary anthologies, declaring: "To put it briefly, one cannot help seeing that the Western sovietologists' recourse to the 'language of political factors' when talking about Soviet poetry is, in actual fact, a VULGAR POLITICIZATION [printed in boldface] of views on any of the aspects of poetic creativity: from the most general problems of a historical and literary nature to private and quite subtle issues of form, style, and poetic vocablury."

He criticizes the West for not giving sufficient prominence to works by contemporary Soviet poets, for ignoring non-Russian Soviet poetry, and for including "works by authors little or completely unknown in our country" in the anthologies. Chagin concludes:

"Soviet poetry, together with the best works of our prose and drama, honorably fulfills its unifying mission. However, one must be clearly aware that the obstacles created in its path primarily harm the numerous readers abroad, and are detrimental in their impressions of our culture and country.

"Poetry's path to the hearts of our contemporaries must be free and clear."

NEWSPAPER FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION FOR ORENBURG

PM260837 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jul 84 p 2

[Report by A. Gamov: "Newspaper Via Phototelegraphy"]

[Text] Orenburg -- Orenburg has become the Soviet Union's 47th city to receive photocopies of newspaper pages by phototelegraphy. The Yuzhnyy Ural Publishing House has printed 90,000 copies of SELSKAYA ZHIZN from the first negatives.

By the end of the year the newspaper IZVESTIYA and PRAVDA and then SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and other publications will be transmitted for facsimile reception. The inhabitants of the most remote corners of the oblast will be able to receive fresh issues of the central newspapers early in the morning.

## CSA REPORT ON HALF-YEAR ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

PM241043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 84 First Edition pp 1, 2

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Five-Year Plan Work Rhythm. On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in the First Half of 1984"]

[Text] The first half of the current year saw a further increase in social production and an improvement in its efficiency. Soviet people's well-being improved.

The country's economic and social development is characterized by the following figures:

| | first half of 1984 as percentage of first half of 1983 |
|---|---|
| Industrial output | 104.5 |
| Freight turnover of all types of transport | 103.3 |
| Commissioning of fixed capital on the basis of state capital investments | 109 |
| State capital investments | 102 |
| Number of workers and employees | 100.7 |
| Labor productivity: | |
| In industry | 104.2 |
| In construction | 102.4 |
| In railroad transport | 102.3 |
| Average pay of workers and employees | 102.4 |
| Pay of kolkhoz members in the public sector | 108 |
| Payments and benefits for the population out of public consumption funds | 104.1 |
| Retail trade turnover of state and cooperative trade | 105.1 |
| Volume of sales of consumer services | 105.9 |
| Total area of housing commissioned on the basis of the funds of state, public and cooperative enterprises and organizations (including housing construction cooperatives) and kolkhozes | 102 |
| Foreign trade turnover | 107 |

Industrial output increased by R16.6 billion compared with the first half of 1983.

The commissioning of fixed capital on the basis of state capital investments increased by more than R3 billion.

The average number of workers and employees in the national economy in the half-year was 115.6 million, or 700,000 more than in the corresponding period last year.

Working people have become more active. In accordance with the USSR Law on Labor Collectives they have become more involved in the solution of questions on management of production and of social development. The team contract is being introduced. Losses of working time and cadre turnover have been reduced.

The improvement in production efficiency was aided by socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of 1984 targets and for a 1-percent above-plan increase in labor productivity and an extra 0.5 percent reduction in prime cost. The increase in the volume of output and operations was obtained chiefly on the basis of improved labor productivity.

Savings of material resources were secured. At the same time, some ministries and departments failed to fulfill targets on saving boiler and furnace fuel, thermal and electrical power, and certain types of raw materials and supplies.

Foreign trade turnover was R69 billion. Cooperation with the CEMA countries developed successfully. Socialist economic integration was strengthened.

I. Scientific and technical progress

Scientific and technical achievements continued to be introduced in all spheres of the national economy, and there was progress in the implementation of the targets of scientific and technical programs. Seven discoveries were registered, reflecting major achievements in the sphere of physics, chemistry and oceanology. In the first half of 1984, 1,500 examples of new types of machinery, equipment, apparatus, instruments and automation facilities were created; around 4,000 mechanized flow and automatic lines were installed at industrial enterprises; more than 2,000 sections, shops and production units were switched to comprehensive mechanization and automation; 150 automated accounting planning and control systems were created, including 113 automatic systems for controlling production processes; 3,200 metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control and 2,500 industrial robots were introduced; and 12,000 inventions and around 2 million rationalizers proposals were utilized in the national economy.

In industry output increased at a higher comparative rate and there was an expansion of the introduction of progressive types of equipment ensuring the automation of production and improvement of the technical standard of manufactured products -- industrial robots, metal working equipment with digital program control and of the "processing center" type, high and very high precision machine tools, and computer and microprocessing equipment. Work continued on the creation of flexible production systems and new models of highly productive equipment.

Production of more than 1,200 new items of industrial output was assimilated.

There was an increase in the production of electricity at nuclear power stations, economical types of metal products, combined and concentrated mineral fertilizers, and radial tires. Production of synthetic ammonia, sulfuric acid, polystyrene, polythene and polypropylene by large unit capacity machinery is increasing.

Some production associations are conducting an experiment aimed at increasing the responsibility of the staff of design and production subunits for the technical standard and quality of developments and at increasing their commitment to doing a larger amount of work with a smaller staff.

Industrial production processes, highly productive, high-powered tractors, machinery, and equipment, and rational methods of soil cultivation have been introduced in agriculture, and effective types of fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents have been used. New strains and hybrids of grain have been sown over a bigger area.

In transport there was an improvement in the technical base and in methods of freight delivery. Compared with the first half of 1983 containerized railroad shipments increased by 7 percent and maritime shipments by 6 percent.

In construction more extensive use was made of structures and articles made out of aluminum alloys and high-tensile steel and of sets of light, metal structures. Construction of prefabricated buildings -- modules which make the installation of facilities much quicker -- increased. But a number of targets in the plan for scientific and technical development and scientific and technical programs were not fulfilled.

## II. Industry

The half-year plan for the sale of output was fulfilled by 102 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all industrial ministries and union republics. Targets were fulfilled for the production of the majority of the most important types of articles.

The increase in industrial output was 4.5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. The figures for the individual industrial sectors are given below:

| | production volume in first half of 1984 as percentage of first half of 1983 |
|---|---|
| Electricity | 107 |
| Fuel industry | 101 |
| Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy | 104 |
| Chemical and petrochemical industry | 106 |
| Machine building and metal working | 107 |
| Timber, wood processing, and pulp and paper industry | 104 |
| Construction materials industry | 103 |
| Light industry | 101 |
| Food industry | 105 |
| Cultural, consumer, and household goods | 103 |

The plan for improving labor productivity was fulfilled by 102 percent. All industrial ministries and union republics coped with the targets for this indicator. Compared with the same period last year it increased by 4.2 percent and accounted for 95 percent of the production increase.

In industry as a whole and in most of the ministries, labor productivity increased more quickly than the average wage.

More than one-half of the work force was covered by the team form of labor organization, being paid in accordance with a single job schedule. The saving from the above-plan reduction in prime cost was nearly 0.5 percent. The profits plan was fulfilled.

The socialist pledged adopted on an above-plan increase in labor productivity and reduction in the prime cost of output are being fulfilled in the main. Technical and economic production indicators and output quality improved somewhat. Some 44 percent of the certifiable products were in the top quality category.

Figures on the fulfillment of the plan for sale of output and rate of production and labor productivity growth, ministry by ministry, are given below:

| All-union and union republic ministries and departments | percentage fulfillment of half-year plan for output sales | first half of 1984 as percentage of first half of 1983 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | production volume | labor productivity |
| Power and electrification | 101 | 106 | 105 |
| Petroleum industry | 100.3 | 100.3 | 98 |
| Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry | 102 | 102 | 103 |
| Gas industry | 103 | 107 | 105 |
| Coal industry | 101 | 102 | 102 |
| Ferrous metallurgy | 103 | 103 | 104 |
| Nonferrous metallurgy | 102 | 104 | 105 |
| Chemical industry | 102 | 107 | 106 |
| Production of mineral fertilizers | 102 | 105 | 104 |
| Power machine building | 103 | 108 | 109 |
| Heavy and transport machine building | 102 | 104 | 105 |
| Electrical equipment industry | 103 | 104 | 107 |
| Chemical and petroleum machine building | 102 | 108 | 108 |
| Machine tool and tool building industry | 102 | 106 | 108 |
| Instrument making, automation equipment and control systmes | 102 | 106 | 108 |
| Automotive industry | 103 | 104 | 105 |
| Tractor and agricultural machine building | 102 | 106 | 106 |
| Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production | 103 | 107 | 109 |
| Construction, road and municipal machine building | 102 | 104 | 106 |
| Machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances | 101 | 105 | 106 |
| Timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry | 100.3 | 104 | 105 |
| Construction materials industry | 100.6 | 103 | 104 |
| Light industry | 101 | 100.6 | 102 |
| Food industry | 103 | 103 | 104 |
| Fruit and vegetable farming | 103 | 108 | 107 |
| Meat and dairy industry | 105 | 106 | 105 |
| Fish industry | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| Procurements | 104 | 105 | 103 |
| Medical industry | 100.9 | 107 | 106 |
| Main administration for the microbiological industry | 103 | 109 | 107 |

The union republic (including union industry) plan fulfillment indicators relating to sale of output and growth rate are characterized as follows:

| | Percentage fulfillment of half-year plan for output sales | First half of 1984 as percentage of first half of 1983 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | production volume | labor productivity |
| RSFSR | 102 | 104.2 | 104.3 |
| Ukrainian SSR | 102 | 104.4 | 104.3 |
| Belorussian SSR | 103 | 106.1 | 105.1 |
| Uzbek SSR | 101 | 104.4 | 102.0 |
| Kazakh SSR | 102 | 103.8 | 103.3 |
| Georgian SSR | 102 | 106.1 | 105.1 |
| Azerbaijan SSR | 102 | 105.0 | 103.7 |
| Lithuanian SSR | 103 | 106.6 | 105.3 |
| Moldavian SSR | 103 | 103.6 | 102.6 |
| Latvian SSR | 102 | 103.9 | 104.4 |
| Kirghiz SSR | 103 | 108.2 | 107.4 |
| Tajik SSR | 104 | 102.7 | 101.1 |
| Armenian SSR | 103 | 105.8 | 103.3 |
| Turkmen SSR | 104 | 100.1 | 100.1 |
| Estonian SSR | 102 | 103.1 | 103.4 |

Since 1 January 1984 a number of industrial ministries have been conducting an economic experiment widening the rights of production associations (enterprises) in planning and economic activity and increasing their responsibility for work results. The indicators of the activity of the associations and enterprises switched to the experiment have improved. The level of contract pledge fulfillment at the ministries of heavy and transport machine building and the electrical equipment industry has increased. Delivery pledges were completely fulfilled by associations and enterprises of the following ministries: Ukrainian SSR Food Industry, Belorussian SSR Light Industry, and Lithuanian SSR Local Industry.

Production of the most important types of products was:

| | produced in first half of 1984 | first half of 1984 as percentage of first half of 1983 |
|---|---|---|
| Electricity -- billions kilowatt-hours | 749 | 106 |
| Oil (including gas condensate) -- million metric tons | 307 | 99.9 |
| Gas -- billion cubic meters | 288 | 109 |
| Coal -- million metric tons | 361 | 99.5 |
| Steel -- million tons | 77.7 | 102 |
| Rolled ferrous metals (finished) -- million metric tons | 54.0 | 102 |
| Steel pipes -- million metric tons | 9.4 | 100.7 |
| Iron ore -- million metric tons | 123 | 100.7 |
| Mineral fertilizers (in 100 percent nutrient equivalent) -- million metric tons | 15.6 | 104 |
| Chemical plant protection agents (in standard units) -- thousand metric tons | 302 | 105 |
| Caustic soda -- million metric tons | 1.5 | 205 |
| Sulphuric acid -- million metric tons | 12.5 | 102 |
| Synthetic resins and plastics -- million metric tons | 2.4 | 111 |

| | produced in first half of 1984 | first half of 1984 as percentage of first half of 1983 |
|---|---|---|
| Chemical fibers and yarns -- thousand metric tons | 707 | 107 |
| Motor vehicle tires -- millions | 32.2 | 103 |
| Turbines -- million kilowatts | 8.3 | 95 |
| Generators for turbines -- million kilowatts | 6.9 | 103 |
| AC electric motors -- million kilowatts | 27.0 | 101 |
| Metal-cutting machine tools -- million rubles | 1190 | 109 |
| including tools with digital program controls | 356 | 120 |
| Forging and pressing machinery -- million rubles | 343 | 103 |
| Automatic manipulators with program control (industrial robots) -- thousands | 6.8 | 144 |
| Instruments, automation facilities and spare parts for them -- billion rubles | 2.3 | 105 |
| Computers and spare parts for them -- billion rubles | 1.8 | 113 |
| Petroleum apparatus -- million rubles | 111 | 103 |
| Chemical equipment and spare parts for it -- million rubles | 435 | 106 |
| Production equipment and spare parts for it for the light and good industry -- million rubles | 837 | 107 |
| Mainline diesel locomotives -- million horsepower | 2.0 | 100.1 |
| Mainline electric locomotives -- million horsepower | 2.0 | 102 |
| Mainline freightcars -- thousands | 29.8 | 100.5 |
| Tractors -- million horsepower | 25.3 | 102 |
| Agricultural machinery -- billion rubles | 1.8 | 104 |
| Machinery and equipment for livestock raising and feed production -- billion rubles | 1.3 | 106 |
| Combines -- thousands: | | |
| Grain harvesting | 60.0 | 103 |
| Corn-harvesting | 1.1 | 110 |
| Cotton-harvesting machines -- thousands | 5.2 | 100.7 |
| Excavators -- thousands | 21.2 | 100.5 |
| Commercial lumber (excluding kolkhozes' timber procurements) -- million trimmed cubic meters | 162 | 105 |
| Paper -- million tons | 2.9 | 103 |
| Including newsprint -- billion square meters | 16.0 | 103 |
| Cement -- million metric tons | 65.0 | 102 |
| Precast ferroconcrete -- million cubic meters | 65 | 103 |

| | produced in first half of 1984 | first half of 1984 as percentage of first half of 1983 |
|---|---|---|
| All types of textiles -- billion square meters | 6.0 | 104 |
| Sewn goods -- billion rubles | 12.4 | 104 |
| Knitted underwear and outwear -- million items | 848 | 103 |
| Leather footwear -- million pairs | 391 | 102 |
| Meat (industrially produced) -- million metric tons | 4.8 | 109 |
| Sausage products -- million metric tons | 1.6 | 103 |
| Edible fish products, including canned fish -- billion rubles | 3.2 | 105 |
| Animal oil -- thousand metric tons | 726 | 103 |
| Wholemilk products in milk equivalent -- million metric tons | 14.5 | 104 |
| Margarine products -- thousand metric tons | 766 | 96 |
| Vegetable oil -- million metric tons | 1.4 | 98 |
| Confectionary -- million metric tons | 2.2 | 102 |
| Canned goods, billion standard cans | 5.5 | 100.1 |
| including fruit and vegetables | 3.1 | 98 |
| Clocks and watches -- millions | 33.6 | 96 |
| China and earthenware -- million rubles | 450 | 103 |
| High-quality glassware and crystal -- million rubles | 666 | 96 |
| Radio sets -- millions | 4.6 | 100.6 |
| Television sets -- millions | 4.5 | 105 |
| including color sets | 1.8 | 106 |
| Refrigerators and freezers -- millions | 2.9 | 98 |
| including those with a capacity of 200 liters or more | 1.5 | 109 |
| Washing machines -- millions | 2.2 | 105 |
| Private cars -- thousands | 661 | 101 |
| Motorcycles and motor scooters -- thousands | 579 | 103 |
| Furniture -- billion rubles | 3.7 | 105 |

The plan was fulfilled for the extraction of gas, coal and iron ore and production of steel, finished rolled ferrous metals, steel pipes, mineral fertilizers, chemical plant protection agents, chemical fibers and threads, motor vehicle tires, metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing machinery, industrial robots, automation facilities and computers, petroleum apparatus, production equipment for the light and food industry, freightcars, tractors, agricultural machinery, excavators, paper, precast ferroconcrete, and some other types of products.

The planned production volume was reached in the case of the majority of consumer goods: meat, sausage products, edible fish products, animal oil, wholemilk products, cotton, woolen, and silk textiles, sewn goods, leather footwear, china and earthenware, radio sets, television sets, washing machines, private cars, and furniture.

At the same time, targets were not fulfilled for the extraction of oil and production of commercial lumber, caustic soda, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical equipment, knitted outerwear, linen textiles, and canned fruit and vegetables.

There was an improvement in the fulfillment of the plan for production and supply of products in accordance with contracts and schedules, but contract commitments are still not being fully met. There is a considerable lag in their fulfillment at associations and enterprises of the Ministries of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and Fruit and Vegetable Farming.

Some production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill plans on labor productivity, prime cost, and accumulations and produced poor-quality goods.

## III. Agriculture

Agricultural workers carried out the spring field work in good time. According to preliminary figures, the sown area for the 1984 harvest was 212.1 million hectares. Areas sown to wheat, rice, grain corn, pulse crops, cotton, vegetables, and feed crops are bigger than last year. Sowing of crops on irrigated and drained land increased.

Everywhere agricultural crops are being tended and farmers are involved in haymaking and feed procurement. The grain harvest is under way in many parts.

In livestock raising, production and state purchases increased as a result of intensification measures.

In the first half of the current year, meat production increased by 7 percent, milk production by 2 percent, and egg production by 4 percent compared with the first half of last year.

State purchases of livestock products from all categories of farms are characterized by the following figures:

| | first half of the year | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1983 | 1984 | 1984 as percentage of 1983 |
| Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- million metric tons | 8.0 | 8.6 | 107 |
| Milk -- million metric tons | 31.4 | 32.9 | 105 |
| Eggs -- billions | 25.5 | 26.3 | 103 |

The plan for purchases of livestock, milk, and eggs was fulfilled.

The number of productive livestock and poultry in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises was (million head):

| | on 1 July | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1983 | 1984 |
| Cattle | 96.3 | 98.3 |
| Including cows | 30.0 | 29.9 |
| Hogs | 59.3 | 60.3 |
| Sheep and Goats | 143.7 | 143.6 |
| Poultry | 766 | 778 |

Methods of labor organization and incentives for working people are improving. There was an increase in the number of teams and links operating a collective (team) contract using the piece-rate plus bonus wage system.

At the same time, there are shortcomings in agriculture. On a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes the agrotechnical standard is still poor, the rate of feed procurement is not high enough, and the fulfillment of the plan for the sale of certain livestock products to the state has not been ensured.

Kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' material and technical base continues to be strengthened. The plan was fulfilled for the delivery to agriculture of most types of equipment, mineral fertilizers and chemical feed additives.

Some 184,000 tractors were delivered, as well as 59,000 grain-harvesting, 3,700 potato-harvesting, 14,000 silage-harvesting and feed-harvesting combines, 3,700 beet-harvesting machines, 8,000 sprinklers and overhead irrigation installations, 1,800 hay mills, 49,000 tractor mowers, 5,200 cotton-harvesting machines, and many other pieces of equipment, 11.6 million metric tons of mineral fertilizers, and 391,000 metric tons of chemical feed additives (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent).

Capital investments in the agro-industrial complex, including sectors providing agriculture with production facilities, were up on the first half of 1983, reaching R22.4 billion, including investments of R18.4 billion in agriculture.

In accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the tasks of the Food Program, management and the economic machinery are being improved in the sectors of the agro-industrial complex, and the economies of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are being strengthened.

## IV. Transport and Communications

Freight shipments and freight turnover by individual types of transportation are characterized by the following figures:

| | fulfilled in first half of 1984 | first half of 1984 as percentage of first half of 1983 |
|---|---|---|
| Freight shipments, million metric tons | | |
| Railroad transport | 1956 | 103 |
| River transport, general purpose | 243 | 97 |
| Motor transport, general purpose | 3102 | 95 |
| Oil and petroleum product pipelines | 324 | 100.4 |
| Freight turnover, billion ton-kilometers | | |
| Railroad transport | 1836 | 102 |
| River transport, general purpose | 106 | 93 |
| Motor transport, general purpose | 69.1 | 96 |
| Oil and petroleum product pipelines | 683 | 102 |
| Gas pipelines of the ministry of the gas industry | 482 | 115 |

In the first half-year freight turnover on all types of transport totaled 3.8 trillion ton-kilometers and increased by 3.3 percent against the first half of last year. Passenger turnover reached 461 billion passenger-kilometers, an increase of 2.4 percent. Plan targets for these indicators were fulfilled.

Railroad transport fulfilled the half-year plan for the total volume of shipments and the majority of types of freight planned. The plan was underfulfilled for shipments of coal (for enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry) timber freight, refractory materials, and granulated slag. There was an improvement in the main indicators for the utilization of rolling stock, with most of the targets here being fulfilled. The average weight of the freight train increased by 85 metric tons.

Plans for freight turnover and the labor productivity of working people employed in transportation were overfulfilled, and all of the increase in the volume of shipments was secured through increased labor productivity. At the same time plans for passenger turnover and locomotive productivity were underfulfilled. Freight car idle time in sidings at a number of enterprises and organizations is in excess of the norms set.

In maritime transport, the plan for shipments in foreign and internal shipping was overfulfilled; the plan for loading and unloading operations was fulfilled by 104 percent.

River transport did not fulfill the targets set for freight shipments, freight turnover, and passenger turnover.

In motor transport the half-year plan for passenger turnover was fulfilled by 101 percent, and for passenger shipments by 102 percent. Compared with the corresponding period last year, passenger turnover and shipments increased by 3 percent and paid runs by taxicabs by 2 percent. Freight shipment and freight turnover plans were not fulfilled.

Oil and petroleum product pipeline transport fulfilled the freight turnover plan; the oil and petroleum product pumping plan was not secured.

The Ministry of the Gas Industry gas pipelines fulfilled the plan for deliveries of commercial gas by 102 percent, and the freight turnover plan by 100.7 percent; compared with the first half of 1983 the volume of gas deliveries increased by 24 billion cubic meters.

Air transport overfulfilled the half-year plan for passenger shipments, passenger turnover, the total volume of shipments, and operations in connection with the servicing of sectors of the national economy by air. In the last half year more than 50 million people were transported.

The requirements for shipments of certain types of freight in the national economy and also for passenger shipments are still not being fully satisfied; in many instances enterprises and organizations tolerate the under utilization of freightcars, and empty runs and losses of time during loading and unloading are being reduced only slowly.

Communications enterprises fulfilled the plan for the volume of output and achieved 4.9-percent growth. At the same time the quality of services to the population requires further improvement.

## V. Capital Construction

The commissioning of fixed capital from state capital investments totaled R40 billion.

As a result of new construction and the expansion, modernization, and retooling of existing enterprises, new production capacities were commissioned in all sectors of the national economy.

Among those commissioned were the 1st power unit at the Kalinin AES, the 11th turbine at the Krasnovodsk TETS-2, and capacities for hydrorefining capacities at the Novo-Groznenskiy N.A. Anisimov Petroleum Refinery, for iron ore extraction at the Kamysh-Burun S. Ordzhonikidze Iron Ore Combine in Crimean Oblast, and for the production of iron ore concentrate at the Stoylenskiy Mining Enrichment Combine in Belgorod Oblast, synthetic ammonia at the Kemerovo Azot Production Association, mineral fertilizers at the Dorogobuzh Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant in Smolensk Oblast and at the Cherkassy Azot Production Association, and motor vehicle tires at the Belotserkovskiy Tire and Rubber and Asbestos Goods Production Association.

The first section of the gas pipeline from Urengoy to the center, more than 3,000 km long, was built.

The laying of the main track was completed ahead of schedule, and the track opened to train traffic on the eastern sector of the Baykal-Amur Railroad from Tynda to Komsomolsk-na-Amure.

Capacities in sectors of the agro-industrial complex were increased.

In agriculture, livestock premises, mechanized livestock units, and complexes for keeping livestock with places for 1.1 million animals, premises for 1.2 million birds, poultry units for 0.5 million laying hens and for 22 million head of poultry a year for meat, silage and haylage premises with a capacity of 3.5 million cubic meters, elevators, feed concentrate enterprises, and other facilities were built.

Some 230,000 hectares of irrigated land and about 240,000 hectares of drained land came into use. Some 1.4 million hectares of pasture were supplied with water.

State capital investments in the national economy totaled R65 billion, an increase of R1.1 billion compared with the first half of 1983. More than R11 billion was channeled into the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises.

Commodity construction output by state construction and installation organizations totaled R23.7 billion, an 8-percent increase compared with the same period last year. The volume of contracting operations increased by 2 percent, and the whole increase was obtained through increased labor productivity.

Labor productivity increased by 2.4 percent. At the same time the plan was not fulfilled for the commissioning of fixed capital and a number of production capacities, in particular in the electricity industry, ferrous metallurgy, the coal industry, petroleum refining, and the chemical and petrochemical industries. The fulfillment of the plan for commodity construction output, increased labor productivity, and the reduction in the prime cost of operations was not ensured.

## VI. Improving the People's Material and Cultural Standard of Living

The working people's income increased in the first half year.

The average monthly wage of workers and employees in the national economy reached R185 as against R181 in the first half of 1983.

Kolkhoz members' labor remuneration increased by 8 percent.

The population received payments and benefits from the social consumption fund to the sum of R67 billion, or R2.7 billion more than in the first half of last year. Taking these payments and benefits into account, the wages of workers and employees amounted to R255 a month.

The implementation of measures to increase the people's well-being continued.

In all regions of the RSFSR and in Belorussia and Kazakhstan the process of increasing the salaries of specialists and employees on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises was completed. The procedure and conditions for the payment of wage supplements for an uninterrupted period of work on a given farm and additional leave, established earlier for tractor and machine operators in all regions of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, and the Baltic republics, has been extended to workers employed in livestock raising in that zone. Similar measures have also been implemented on kolkhozes.

In regions of the Far East and Siberia, in northern regions of the country (the Karelian and Komi ASSR's and Arkhangelsk and Murmansk Oblasts), and also in Vologda, Novgorod, and Pskov Oblasts, the payment of child benefits has been introduced for needy families whose average gross income for each member of the family is not more than R75 a month.

The conditions for the maintenance of pupils at general educational boarding schools, children's homes, and other boarding institutions have been improved. Single mothers and families where the average gross income for each member of the family does not exceed R60 a month are exempted from paying for their children at boarding schools.

The granting of interest-free loans for improving housing conditions or for providing household goods for young families with children has been introduced throughout the country.

The working people increased their investments in savings banks by 5.8 billion during the half year.

Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade totaled R154 billion and increased by R7.5 billion compared with the first half of last year. There was a marked increase in the growth rate, which was 5.1 percent as against 1.6 percent in the first half of 1983. In most regions of the country the provision of meat and dairy products and a number of other important consumer goods to the population improved. But the half-year plan was underfulfilled and the population's growing demand for certain food and industrial products was still not fully satisfied.

The growth in sales of individual goods in state and cooperative trade is characterized by the following figures:

| | first half of 1984 as percentage of first half of 1983 |
|---|---|
| Bread products | 102 |
| Meat and meat products | 109 |
| Fish and fish products | 99 |
| Animal oil | 112 |
| Vegetable oil | 101 |
| Margarine products | 97 |
| Wholemilk products | 104 |
| Cheese | 108 |
| Eggs | 103 |
| Sugar | 96 |
| Confectionery | 105 |
| Tea | 110 |
| Potatoes | 104 |
| Vegetables | 98 |
| Fruit and citrus fruits | 106 |
| Clothing, underwear, and textiles | 105 |
| Knitwear | 106 |
| Hosiery | 107 |
| Leather footwear | 105 |
| Chinaware, earthenware, and glassware | 100 |
| Soap and detergents | 103 |
| Furniture | 103 |
| Refrigerators and freezers | 96 |
| Including those with a storage capacity of 200 liters or more | 107 |

| | first half of 1984 as percentage of first half of 1983 |
|---|---|
| Washing machines | 105 |
| Vacuum cleaners | 110 |
| Clocks and watches | 105 |
| Cameras | 95 |
| Radio receivers | 101 |
| Television sets | 111 |
| Including color sets | 130 |
| Tape recorders | 108 |
| Bicycles and mopeds | 100 |
| Motorcycles and motorscooters | 95 |
| Cars | 101 |

The volume of consumer services to the population increased by 5.9 percent, and 5.8 percent in rural localities. The half-year plan was underfulfilled.

State, public, and cooperative enterprises and organizations, including housing construction cooperatives and kolkhozes commissioned 34 million square meters of housing, or 640,000 well appointed new apartments. The scale of cooperative housing construction increased. Moreover, many individual houses were built by the population from their own resources and with the help of state credit.

General educational schools with 85,000 students' places, preschool institutions with 120,000 places, hospitals with 7,000 beds, outpatient clinics for 25,000 consultations per shift, and many other social and cultural facilities were commissioned.

Out of the total number of facilities commissioned, sovkhozes, other state agricultural enterprises and organizations, and kolkhozes built housing with a total area of 8 million square meters, general educational schools for 28,000 students, preschool institutions with 41,000 places, and other nonproductive facilities.

On the whole the half-year plan for the commissioning of housing, general educational schools, and general clinics was fulfilled. At the same time individual ministries and departments did not cope with targets for commissioning such facilities. The network of sanatoriums, leisure institutions, tourist hotels, and tourist bases extended.

Settlements were provided with amenities. The first phase of the subway was commissioned in Minsk.

Measures were implemented to reduce atmospheric pollution in cities, improve water utilization, and reduce the discharge of polluted effluent. At the same time a number of enterprises are not fulfilling plans for commissioning nature conservation facilities.

Some 44.5 million people studied at the country's general educational schools, more than 4 million at vocational and technical educational institutions (including 2.4 million at secondary schools), 4.5 million at secondary specialized educational institutions, and 5.3 million at VUZes. In the current year 4.7 million young men and women received secondary education.

Some 2.1 million specialists were sent into the national economy, including 800,000 with higher education and 1.3 million with secondary specialized education. In accordance with the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools approved by the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and by the USSR Supreme Soviet, the implementation of measures toward the planned improvement of the system of educating young people in the country's educational institutions began. The population of the Soviet Union on 1 July 1984 was 275 million.

## MID-JULY WEATHER, CROP SITUATION REPORTED

PM250939 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jul 84 p 1

[Agrometeorologist A. Grishina "Report From the USSR Hydrometeorology Center": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] In the eastern Ukraine, the North Caucasus and Volga Regions, most of the Central-Chernozem, Central, and Volga-Vyatka Regions, and the southern half of the Urals Region, unusually warm weather was recorded. Over most of the territory there was rain, chiefly of a torrential nature, accompanied in some regions by hail. The development of agricultural crops is 10-20 days ahead of the average.

South of a line linking Kishinev, Kiev, Chernigov, Sumy, Lipetsk, Tambov, and Kuybyshev, the winter crops have reached full ripeness. Full ripeness has been recorded in rye in the western Ukraine, the southern half of Belorussia, most of the Central Region, and the Volga-Vyatka Region south of Kirov. The rye has also ripened in the Baltic Region.

In the eastern half of the Ukraine, in Voronezh and Rostov Oblasts, and in the Lower Volga, the spring barley has ripened. The northern limit of waxy ripeness in spring wheat was running south of a line linking Ryazan, Penza, Kuybyshev, and Orenburg. In the more northerly regions the grain was swelling in the spring wheat. Only in the extreme north of the Volga-Vyatka Region and the east of the Urals Region was the spring grain flowering and forming ears.

In the Northern Caucasus, the southern half of the Ukraine, and the south of Central Chernozem Region, the mass flowering of corn has begun. By the end of the 10-day period the heading of panicles had begun in northern and central oblasts of the Ukraine, Moldavia, the north of the Central Chernozem and the east of the Central Region, and most of the Volga Region. On the rest of the USSR's European territory, leaf formation in corn continues.

In most regions of the USSR's European territory, flowering of buckwheat continues, and in parts of Chernigov and Poltava Oblasts ripening has already been recorded. In millet, the heading of panicles has finished, and in most regions it is in flower.

The conditions for the growth of potato tubers were favorable in the main potato cultivation zone, and on the beet plantations, favorable conditions for root growth continued.

In the arable regions of Siberia, cool weather, with rain, was observed over the 10-day period. Here, as in the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan, early spring grain crops were forming ears and flowering. Early-sown plants had reached milky ripeness, and waxy ripeness in Uralsk and Aktyubinsk Oblasts. In the south of Omsk and Novosibirsk Oblasts and the steppe regions of Altay Kray, rye reached waxy ripeness at a time close to normal or slightly earlier. Over the rest of the territory, grain swelling continued in the rye.

In Central Asia and the western and southern oblasts of Kazakhstan, unusually hot, dry weather continued. The average air temperature here was 3-6 degrees higher than normal. The cotton plants are flowering everywhere and boll formation is in progress. On 20 July in the southern oblasts of Central Asia there were, on average, two to four fully formed bolls per plant. In most of the other oblasts there were one or two, which is close to normal.

In the far eastern regions moderately warm weather with torrential rain was observed. In most of these regions the average air temperature was near normal or a little lower. In the early spring grain crops, grain swelling was in progress here, and the potatoes had begun to flower.

SAVITSKAYA FIRST WOMAN TO WALK IN SPACE

LD252153 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow Mission Control Centre July 26 TASS -- Cosmonauts Svetlana Savitskaya and Vladimir Dzhanibekov made an open space walk on July 25, 1984, in accordance with the flight programme of the orbital research complex Salyut 7 - Soyuz T-11 - Soyuz T-12.

The main aim of the walk in open space was to test the new general-purpose hand-operated tool designed to carry out complex technological operations. The woman-cosmonaut took an active part in this work.

At 18 hours 55 minutes of Moscow time the cosmonauts opened an outward hatch and walked out of the station.

The cosmonauts installed in the airlock and prepared for operation a portable electron beam plant, a control panel, a current converter and master boards with metal samples. Using the general-purpose hand tool, Svetlana Savitskaya carried out in succession operations of cutting, welding and soldering on metal plates, and spraying of coating. Meanwhile, Vladimir Dzhanibekov carried out cinephotography and television reporting.

Then the cosmonauts changed places, and the cycle of technological operations on other samples was done by the commander of the visiting crew.

After the completion of work the equipment and the samples obtained were returned to the airlock.

At the concluding stage of the open space walk the cosmonauts also disassembled and transferred into the station panels, previously positioned on its exterior surface, with various structural materials, which were kept for a long [illegible] in conditions of open space.

After the successful accomplishment of the planned work, the commander and the flight engineer of the visiting expedition returned to the main quarters of the station. The aggregate time of the cosmonauts' stay in open space amounted to three hours 35 minutes.

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, Oleg Atkov and Igor Volk during the conduct of work in the open space monitored the functioning of the station's systems and space suits and maintained radio contact with Svetlana Savitskaya and Vladimir Dzhanibekov.

During the performance of the work in open space the crew of the orbital complex acted concertedly and confidently in full accordnace with the planned schedule. The cosmonauts' health condition is good.

Woman-cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya has gone out for the world's first ever spacewalk. Her successful performance of unique experiments in conditions of outer space has vividly shown a possibility of women's effective activity in the performance of complex research work, not only aboard manned orbital complexes, but in open space as well.

OCEANOGRAPHY EXPEDITION SAILS TO MEDITERRANEAN

PM260939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 84 First Edition p 6

[Special Correspondent A. Androshin report under the "Expeditions" rubric: "Discoveries in the Offing?"]

[Excerpts] From on board the scientific research ship Vityaz -- a Soviet oceanography expedition set out from Novorossiysk yesterday. The science ships Vityaz and Rift have set sail for the Mediterranean where the researchers on board these ships are to conduct interesting and important experiments. V.S. Yastrebov, leader of the voyage and deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oceangraphy, described the program of work:

"Our 'expeditionary force' has been given the task of making as detailed a study as possible of the underwater mountains of the Mediterranean and the eastern Atlantic in order to collect additional information on the history of the formation of the seabed in that basin."

I asked V.S. Yastrebov agout the itinerary, which will include, for example, a number of underwater mountains in the Tyrrhenian depression and (Gorrindzh) in the Azov-Gibraltar zone. The expedition's itinerary may also include the Santorin volcano in the Aegean and the underwater mountain (Amper) in the Straits of Gibraltar.

ICEBREAKER FERRIES SCIENTISTS TO ARCTIC STATION

PM260943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Research Begun"]

[Text] Murmansk, 19 Jul -- Hydrometeorological service specialists and scientists of the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute began their vigil today in the region of the Franz Josef Land archipelago in the high latitudes of the Arctic. They were ferried to their work station by the crew of the Otto Shmidt, the world's only ice-breaker-class scientific research ship.

MARINE RESEARCH EXPEDITION RETURNS TO KALININGRAD

PM251011 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Jul 84 p 4

[M. Alekseyev report: "In Pursuit of the Sea's Secrets"]

[Text] Kaliningrad -- The scientific research ship Akademik Kurchatov has returned to its home port from a routine expedition.

Specialists from the Soviet Union, Poland, and the GDR collected valuable material relating to the process of the generation of very simple organisms in the sea. This work is one of the stages on the way to forming a model of ecological processes beneath the water. The possibility of forecasting the formation of plankton will make it possible to direct fishing more efficiently as well as to replenish the food stocks of denizens of the sea.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES TBILISI DOSAAF CONFERENCE

PM251015 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Raising Patriots"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 20 Jul -- A republic DOSAAF aktiv conference was held in Tbilisi today. Participants discussed tasks pertaining to the military-patriotic education of young people and their preparation for service in the USSR Armed Forces. Fleet Admiral G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, and other speakers noted that, implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the republic DOSAAF organization is skillfully combining the military-patriotic and international education of the young people with their practical training in the rudiments of military affairs. Special attention was paid to improving the training of draftees, developing technical and applied military sports, and enhancing the role of local soviets in strengthening the material base of the defense society's training establishments.

The conference was addressed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee

AFP: PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR CARRIER ACCELERATED

NC241812 Paris AFP in English 1804 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] London, July 24 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union is speeding up production of a new nuclear-propelled aircraft carrier, which will undergo its first sea trials in 1988, the specialist magazine JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY reports in tomorrow's edition.

Two-thirds of the first carrier, to be named Kremlin, has already been built at the Nikolayev naval shipyards on the Black Sea. As many as eight could be built in total.

A drawing of the carrier, based on latest available Western information, is reproduced ir the magazine. It will be 335 metres (yards) long and draw 75,000 tonnes.

The carrier would be capable of housing between 60 and 70 fighter planes, almost certainly new Soviet planes in the MIG-31 series, similar to the U.S. F-15, which are expected to be operational from the end of this year.